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The Rutherford Star.

"BE SURE YOU ARE RIGHT AND THEN GO AHEAD."—DAVY CROCKET.

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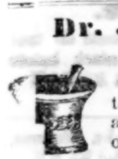

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POETRY.

VAIN DISTINCTIONS.

"A man's a man for a' that."

Who shall judge a man from manners?
Who shall know him by his dress?
Paupers may be fit for princes,
Princes fit for something less,
Crumpled shirt and dirty jacket
May beclothe the golden ore.
Of the humblest thoughts and feelings—
Satin vests could no more.

There are springs of crystal nectar
Ever swelling out of stone;
There are purple buds and golden,
Hidden, crushed and overgrown;
God, who counts by souls not dresses,
Loves and prospers you and me,
While he values thrones the highest
But as pebbles in the sea.

Man, upraised above his fellows,
Oft forgets his fellows then;
Masters, rulers, lords, remember
That your meanest hands are men—
Men by labor, men by feeling,
Men by thought, and men by fame,
Claiming equal rights to sunshine,
In a man's ennobling name.

There are foam embroidered oceans,
There are little reed clad rills,
There are feeble inch-high saplings,
There are cedars on the hills!
God who counts by souls, not stations,
Loves and prospers you and me;
For to him all vain distinctions
Are as pebbles in the sea.

FLOWERS IN A SKELETON.

Unburied, many a night and day,
On Inkerman's wild plains,
Exposed to sun and moon, there lay
A soldier's gaunt remains.
So long the man had moulder'd there,
The wisest could not say
What uniform he once did wear,
What chieftain did obey;
If he were one of Russia's men,
Or served in Gaul's array;
Or charged with British soldiers, when
He perished in the fray
The flesh had crumbled from each limb,
The muscle from each bone;
And there remained the frame-work grim,
A skeleton alone.
All round where late the foemen trod,
Grew Spring's bright, peaceful flowers;
The brighter, haply, that the sod
Was rich with sanguine showers:
And through the jawbone's narrow room—
A sad and startling sight!
A knot of violets in full bloom,
*Had forced itself to light.**
The grace of vernal flowers was lent
To the sere bones of death,
And with corruption's taint was blent
The violet's perfumed breath!

Of countless ills that sprins from war's
Demoralizing trade,
On one result let fancy pause,
Too sadly here displayed;
'Tis not that this poor mouldering form,
This fleshless skull and face,
Were once with life's strong pulses warm,
And clothed with manly grace;
Were full of hope, and fire, and might,
Could reason act, and feel,
Till death struck by the sudden blight
Of withering shot or steel;
But that a soldier, fellow-man,
Struck down in war's dread game,
Should get no burial from his clan,
No grave from foemen claim;
But thus be left to rot away
Neglected and forgot,
As he had been a beast of prey,
To death by hunters shot!

Oh, War, sad War! how hast thou crossed
The onward path of man,
Since Eden's peaceful bowers were lost,
And homicide began!
Oh for the time when thy fierce cry
No longer Earth shall shock,
And all thy tools shall, rusting, lie
In arsenal and dock.
Yea, come the time, blest Concord's reign!
When men, grown wise and good,
Shall form, co-linked by love's bright chain
One world-wide brotherhood!

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* A fact in the Crimean War, which suggested these lines.

Selected Story.

A Heroic Girl.

On the border of Green Lake, in Minnesoto, there lived a sturdy white-haired frontier-man named Walter Brown. He was one of those adventurous spirits ever to be found in the van of advancing civilization, always courting the free, wild air of the prairie, and rejoicing in the profound depths of uninhabited forests.

But the country became more and more thickly settled, and Walter Brown became uneasy. His wife had borne him a daughter, the third or fourth year of their residence at the head waters of the St. Croix, whom he called Leonora. She was a good girl, and the idol of her father. He purchased a rifle for her when she was but twelve years old, and took the utmost pains in teaching her the use of it. She was brave and steady of nerve, and soon acquired wonderful skill as a shot, and the number of prairie chickens, partridges, wild water fowls, and other small games she managed to shoot every day, was really large. Occasionally she would shoot a deer, and one eventful morning by a lucky shot into the brain through the eye, she killed a bear.

When she came home with the news her father could hardly credit her.—But knowing her perfectly truthful nature, he danced about the room for joy, and seizing the sturdy little maid, he mounted her upon his shoulders, and insisted upon carrying her all the way to where the body of the dead bruin lay.

Thicker and thicker flowed the tide of emigration into Minnesota and Wisconsin, following the navigable rivers as a matter of course, and more and more uneasy and "crowded" felt Walter Brown. At length his wife died. Leonora was then sixteen, and engaged to be married to a handsome young trapper by the name of Watson, who had joined her father in business.

The death of her mother had made it necessary to postpone the wedding, and in the interim old Walter decided to move into Northwest Minnesota. Neighbors were getting too near and hunting and trapping were bad.—As the young man had proved and preempted a quarter section of land near Taylor's Falls, and did not wish to either abandon or sell it just then, persuading Leonora to promise to write to him, he bade her an affectionate goodbye.

Brown lived in Minnesota for three or four years in peace and quiet, finding good trapping and hunting grounds when all at once young Watson arrived and renewed the proposition of marriage with Leonora. The old man had about determined to move no more, and had accordingly located and preempted several thousand acres of land about him, and learning from Watson that he had money enough to do likewise, proposed that he should go down to St. Paul and buy land warrants with his money, and take up all the land he could "swing." He might then marry Leonora, and they two would go to work, and after building plenty of stabling, etc., would get a good stock of cattle and sheep, and try and lead a pastoral life for the rest of their days.

To this proposition the young man heartily assented, and after returning from St. Paul went bravely to work in the woods, felling trees for building purposes. It was first agreed that they should build a new hewed log house for the united family, as Watson had got up a small single room cabin. Then the wedding was to take place, and the two men should again resume their work.

While thus busily engaged the Souix war broke out. It was the habit of Leonora to take her rifle out every morning and shoot prairie chickens for the table, while her lover and father were hard at work on the new house. Watson had brought her as a present from St. Paul a light and handsome revolving rifle, of which she was immensely fond, and with which she became so expert that she could shoot a duck or prairie chicken on the wing with almost absolute certainty.

One morning as she was strolling around the lake, rifle in hand, she noticed three canoe loads of Indians paddling carefully along the opposite side of the water, steadily and stealthily approaching the spot where her father and lover were at work. She did not immediately apprehend any tragedy, but in some unaccountable way she felt impelled to remain and watch their motions. She therefore concealed herself behind the top of a fallen tree, and observed their movements, which grew more and more suspicious.

There were two Indians in each canoe, and after pulling steadily to a point where a thick over hanging birch tree afforded concealment for their canoes, they disembarked, and crept carefully and noiselessy along until they were within a few feet of where the unsuspecting men were chopping. Suddenly with a yell that made the forest ring and which echoed and re-echoed across the broad still lake, they sprang upon their victims and bore them to the earth.

Leonora trembled with excitement and apprehension, expecting nothing less than to witness the horrible butchery of her father and lover at once.—But this did not seem to be the purpose of the Indians, for, tying the arms of their captives behind them, they took to the canoes, where taking the young man into one and the old man into the other, they shoved boldly out into the lake and paddled rapidly down to where the house stood. Leonora devined their intent instantly.

"Ha" she said to herself "they design capturing me, too. They deem that an easy job, perhaps!" and her eyes flashed and her cheeks flushed with anger. "See! there is a fourth canoe, which they no doubt suppose will carry me. This villainous work has been well calculated; but ha! you bad savages! you have mistaken your girl this time. Leonora Brown has been taught more things than to cook venison steak. Oh, dear, dear father, your Leonora will soon show you how bravely she can succor you, and how your instructing her the use of this rifle has saved you this day. And you, too, darling Henry Watson, have won no longer lease of your precious life by presenting me with this splendid revolving rifle. Six bullets for six ruffians! Miss one of them! ah if I should—there is my knife. No, Leonora you must not miss one of them."

The girl now crept stealthily through the underbrush up the bank to the prairie above. She knew that to reach the house the Indians would have to cross a broad flat field, where there was no shelter for their persons. She did not think they would hesitate to do this, because, having taken the two men they would hardly expect any resistance from a single girl.

About thirty rods to the right stood a cattle yard erected by her father, and in the corner of the fence stood an immense elm tree. Inside of this yard climbed Leonora, and behind the big elm she concealed herself.

A few minutes more proved she was right in her conjecture. The Indians, after having tied stout rawhide thongs around the feet of their prisoners, laid them down in the bottom of their canoes, and strode gaily and laughingly along towards the house, without any attempt at concealment.

Leonora's heart grew as hard as a stone and her nerves, which flittered a little before, now grew as firm as steel. She had put fresh waterproof caps upon each nipple of her rifle, and putting the barrel on the rail of the fence, drew a sharp bead upon the foremost Indian; but as her finger curved to press the trigger, she heard what actually seemed to be a voice whisper,—

"Not yet, Leonora!"

She paused, and then, as if by inspiration, the thought flashed through her mind,—

"Wait until the get nearer the house then shoot the hindmost one first."

She obeyed the impression and let them come on a few rods nearer. Suddenly the thought came again,—

"Now's your time."

Clapping her face to the rifle breech she trained the death dealing tube steadily at the rearmost Indian for an instant and fired.

The bullet proved true to its mark, and the burley Indian merely threw up his arms and fell dead, the rifle ball having gone directly through his heart.

A clap of thunder from a clear sky could not have so utterly astonished those remaining Indians. Wildly they looked in every direction to see whence came the fatal shot. In the next instant bang! went Leonora's rifle again and another of their number dropped dead.

But they saw the smoke of the last shot and got a glimpse of the shooter. At once they comprehended their peril. They could not hide, and their only show was in running to the tree and tomahawking their presumtuous foe on the spot. Instantly sounding the warwhoop, they bounded forward, but with the notes half uttered another of their number leaped into the air and fell back to rise no more. Leonora had fired again.

The remaining three rushed on, but again the brave girl's rifle rang like the knell of doom, and a fourth savage fell to the ground.

The terror of the remaining two was now pitiful to behold; they stopped short in their onward course, and uttering the most fearful screams, discharged their rifles at the tree in the wildest and most unavailing manner. But again the relentless rifle blazed, and one of the remaining two sank to the ground as the bullet went crashing through his brain.

Immediately the one left threw down his rifle and cried out,—

"No shoot me! no shoot me! Me give up."

Leonora had drawn a bead on him, but now that he seemed so perfectly in her power she lowered her rifle, and stepping from behind the tree, climbed the fence briskly and commenced approaching the savage.

The surprise and indignation of the Indian at the sight of the girl was intense, and forgetting his supplicating cry, he put his hand behind him and drew forth his tomahawk to throw at her.

Leonora's eye was as sharp as an eagle's. She saw the treacherous move and just as the bright blade of the hatchet gleamed for the throw, she raised her rifle and shot the faithless scoundrel dead in his tracks.

With the speed of a deer she now bounded forward to the lake.

Henry Watson shouted,—

"Glory hallelujah! I knew it was Leonora."

And the father cried for joy, as her little form appeared on the bluff, rifle in hand.

Quickly she descended to the canoes, and unbound the two men, who embraced her and cried over her in the most extravagant manner.

But they felt they had no time to lose; and hastily gearing up their teams, and loading up their valuables, they set out for Minneapolis, where they arrived safely, and where Leonora and Henry were immediately married.

Old Walter Brown and Henry Watson both did good service in the Indian battles which followed; and when the Indians were finally exterminated, they all went back to their old home on Green Lake, where they now live.—They have one of the largest stock farms in the State and Leonora, though a happy wife and mother, clings to her beautiful revolving rifle, and yet occasionally uses it to keep herself in practice.

Persecution of a Daughter.

Lexington Ky., is excited by a remarkable persecution of a daughter by her father. Thomas H. Irvine, a well to-do farmer, attempted to force his daughter, a handsome and sprightly little girl, some 14 years of age, to marry a young man by the name of Broadwell Keith, and she persisting in a refusal, he held a pistol to her head and allowed Keith to lavish caresses on the unwilling girl. Even then she would not consent to marry him, and the father shut her up in a room with Keith, and told him that "she would be d——d glad to marry him when he had gotten through with her." She made her escape from the room, and Keith ran after her and brought her back to the house, and Irvine locked her up in an upper room. Her stepmother had gone to a neighbor's near by, to escape her husband's cruelty, and the poor little prisoner managed to send her, by a negro woman, the following note, written hastily on a scrap of paper.

"DEAR MA: For God's sake come home, or send somebody here. What on earth will I do? Please come or send. Pa will not let me come down stairs. Oh! what will I do? I am in the hands of God until some one comes to help me. Please, oh! please send me some help. Keith has burst the bolt off the door already."

Mrs. Ervine gave the note to a Mr. Bowman, who immediately went to her rescue, and seeing her at the window of the room in which she was confined, placed a ladder, which happened to be at hand, and she came down on it, and thus escaped the clutches of her unnatural father and an unscrupulous lover. Mr. Bowman brought her to town, where she found protection and all the sympathy and tenderness which kind-hearted people would naturally show to one in her condition. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Irvine and Keith, and they were brought to town by deputy sheriffs. Irvine was released on bail, but keith was sent to jail in default of $5,000 bail. There is great indignation in the community, and all feel that Irvine's offense is incompatible with a sound mind. He has been drinking a great deal lately, and this certainly has crazed him, for he has not heretofore been an unkind father.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The Solar Eclipse in August.

Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory, has issued directions to the astronomical observers appointed to report upon the total eclipse of the sun on the 7th of August.

The belt of country in the United States over which the eclipse will be total is about 140 miles wide, and from the coast of North Carolina stretches in a northwesterly direction through North Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, and the central line of this belt passes near the following cities and towns.

Leesburg, Magnolia, Clinton, Fayetteville, Carthage, Lexington, Mocksville, Wilkesboro, and Boon, in North Carolina; Bluntsville, Taylorsville, Kingsport and Union, Tenn; Estiville, Va.; Mount Pleasant, Manchester, Mount Vernon, Harrodsburg, Louisville, Ky.; Corydon, Newton, Haysville, Maysville, Bruceville, and Washington, Ind.; Robinson, Greenup, Shelbyville, Stonington, Springfield, Petersburg, Bath, Macomb, and La Harp, Ill.; Burlington, Mount Pleasant, Fairfield, Oscaloosa, Monroe, Mitchellville, Des Moins, Boonsboro, New Munich, Lake City, and Cherokee, Iowa.

All persons who make observations are requested to forward their reports, together with the error of their instruments, if known, to the Superintendant of the United States Naval Observatory, Washington.—*Exchange.*

Fatal Affray.

We learn that a serious affray occurred at Goldsboro' yesterday between two members of the State militia company, under command of Capt. Bosher, the particulars of which, as near as we can learn, are as follows: This detachment, which has been in Jones county for the past month, was on its way to Raleigh, and while waiting for the train at Goldsboro' two of the men left the command without leave and soon found means to become intoxicated. A quarrel ensued, when one of the parties, named Wm. Putney, stabbed the other, named Ed. Morse, in the neck, inflicting a serious, if not dangerous wound. Both of them were arrested and put under guard, when Richard Putney appeared with bowie knives to aid his brother, and the quarrel was renewed. Wm. Putney succeeded in getting possession of a musket, stabbed Morse with it, and was disarmed only after he had been wounded by the guard. The parties were turned over to the civil authorities, and the examination takes place to-day.

A telegram was received after the above was in type, stating that Putney is dead, and ordering the arrest of M. L. King, one of the militia. The arrest was made.—*Standard.*

An exchange truthfully says that to critiсise a newspaper is a very easy task, but that to print one to please everybody and the rest of mankind, is no small undertaking. Those who find fault with every little item which does not suit their ideas of right and wrong, should buy type and publish an organ of their own. Let them try it for a while and if they don't get some new ideas on the subject, we are no judges of human nature—that's all.

A female defendant in a divorce case in Indiana addressed a letter to the Judge and jury, informing them that, "owing to circumstances over which she had no control," she would be unable to attend the trial, but for God's sake, and for her sake, she besought them to let her husband have a divorce. The Court granted the prayer.

We clip the following pig-*tail* from thg *North Carolinina.* One of the most singular freaks of nature we ever saw has been on exhibition at the post office in this place, during the past week. It is a pig with a human face! Its shape and structure are natural up to the ears, but from the ears to the top of the head and down to the chin the shape and features are those of the human, excepting that it is covered with hair like the rest of the body, and has no nostrils, being obliged to breathe out of its mouth. The pig is about two weeks old.

Mr. Walker, Governor of Virginia, was in Washington a few days ago, and made a long call upon the President, Secretaries Fish, Boutwell and Rawlins being present during the interview. Walker was very emphatic in the declaration of his intentions to give the administration a hearty and equivocal support, and to conduct the government of Virginia in harmony with the policy of Grant's administration. The President treated him with courtesy and cordiality, and expressed the opinion that any effort to put the government of Virginia into opposition to the general government would be injurious to the State.—*Wil. Post.*

People find fault with Packer, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Pensylvania, says the *Tribune,* because, they say, in all his enteprises "he has steadily worked for Packer and for Packer only." Meantime to see that in the coming battle Packer has fair play, we beg leave to ask whom Packer should work for if he doesn't work for Packer? To the best of our knowledge and belief, that is the Democratic style, and has been ever since the primitive age of Andrew Jackson. We hardly ever knew a prominent and active Democrat who didn't coin money out of his politics; and we will say, if the gubernatorial stool of Pennsylvania is for sale, and Packer has the money to buy it, that at the end of his term nobody will be able fairly to accuse him of making a bad barghin.

A Relic of Andrew Jackson—Old Hickory's Brandy Bottle.

There is in possession of Col. Robert S. Swords, of this city, a relic of the old Democratic war horse Andrew Jackson, which is well worth description. It is an old fashioned square cut glass decanter. On one side it bears the inscriptian 1829. Andrew Jackson to Col. John A. Stewart, U. S. A.—On the opposite side appears C. M. Standard to Col. R. S. Swords. It was presented by the President to his intimate friend Col. Standard, who was also the intimate friend of General Scott, and was present with the latter at the historic Lundy's Lane fight, and wounded there. The gallant Colonel died at the White House in Washington during General Jackson's presidency. Colonel Swords married a daughter of Colonel Standard, and his bottle was presented to him by his mother-in-law, Mrs. C. M. Standard. The letters of the inscription are in handsome German text. It bears the name of Old Hickory's brandy bottle. Col. Sword's however, keeps it always filled with pure old rye. He delights in producing it whenever a Democrat of the Jackson school comes along.—*Newark Journal.*

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1868-'69.

(No. 178.)

An act entitled an act to provide for the election of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the port of Beaufort, North Carolina.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That there shall be annually elected, by the qualified voters of the Town of Beaufort, North Carolina, at the same time and in the same manner as Commissioners of the Town are elected, five electors, who shall act as Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the port of Beaufort, North Carolina, and old Topsail Inlet for the term of one year, or until teir successors are qualified.

Sec. 2 That the Commissioners aforesaid shall be styled the Board of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the port of Beaufort, and a majority of them may act in all cases. Said Board shall have power to fill all vacancies as they occur in the Board during their terms to appoint a clerk to record in a book the rules, orders and proceedings of the Board, to establish, from time to time, all such rules, regulations and orders for the port as they may deem necessary, and to establish, and as often as need may be, to alter and regulate the fees and charges of the Pilots or Harbor Master of the port for services required of them by virtue of such rules, regulations and orders.

Sec. 3. They shall have authority, in all matters that may concern the navigation of the harbor, old Topsail Inlet and all the waters of the sounds and rivers within ten miles of the Town of Beaufort, and in the construction of wharves, and when there is no Harbor Master, the Commissioners aforesaid shall decide all dispute about the moving of vessels and other matter which properly fall within the department of Harbor Master.

Sec. 4. The said Commissioners immediately after their election shall appoint a Harbor Master for the port of Beaufort, who shall hold his office for the term of one year, unless sooner removed by the Commissioners for neglect of duty; he shall be entitled to receive of the master of each vessel that shall enter said port, and for other services, such fee as the Commissioners may prescibe.

Sec. 5, The branch Pilots of old Topsail Inlet shall be entitled to receive of the commander of such vessel as they may have in charge, such rates of pilotage as the Commissioners aforesiad may deem just and adequate not to exceed twenty-five per cent. higher than that allowed by section thirty-six, chapter eighty-five, Revised Code of North Carolina, and the Commissioners aforesaid shall revoke all branches now in force, and grant commissions or branches to such persons only as remain present at the port to discharge their duties, and shall charge for such commissioners or branches such fees as they think just and reasonable.

Sec. 6. That when the Commissioners aforesaid shall alter the rates of pilotage, they shall cause the new rates to be set up in the office of the collector of the port, andshall also cause them to be annexed to the several pilot branches certified under their hand.

Sec. 7. The Commissioners aforesaid shall have all the powers on Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage by chapter eighty-five of Revised Code of North Carolina.

Sec. 8. That before the Commissioners aforesaid shall enter upon the duties of their office, they shall take oath beforethe Clerk of the Superior Court, or a Justice of the Peace, to faithfully discharge the duties of Commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage for the Port of Beaufort North Carolina.

Sec. 9. That the Governor shall appoint five electors of the Town of Beaufort, who shall act as commissioners of Navigation and Pilotage until their successors are elected and qualified.

Sec. 10. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 11. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 13. day of April, A. D. 1869

(No. 183.)

An act to amend the first section of the ninety-third chapter of the Revised Code.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Governor shall appoint a State printer, who shall hold his office for the term of four years from such appointment, and all public printing shall be done by the State printer expect notices in judicial proceedings.

Sec. 2. The binding of the laws of the State, and all public documents and papers required to be bound shall be bound by the States Printer.

Sec. 2. That so much of the first section of the ninety-third chapter of the Revised Code as comes in conflict with this act. be and the same is hereby repealed

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869

(No. 184.)

An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Madison county to levy a special tax.

(Passed April 9th, 1869.)

Section 1. General of North Carolina do enact, That the County Commissioners of Madison County be and they hereby are authorized to levy a special tax for the payment of the County indebtedness, and other purposes; said tax to be levied, collected and accounted for as other taxes are, and to be paid over to the County Treasurer, to be disposed of as the Commissioners may direct, said tax to be collected and accounted for under the same penalties as taxes for State and County purposes, Said tax not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, and may be levied at such time as the said Commissioners may deem proper.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869.

(No. 185.)

An act autorizing Joseph Cobb, late Sheriff of Edgecombe County, to collect arrears of taxes.

(Passed April 9th, 1869.)

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That Joseph Cobb, late Sheriff of Edgecome Countybe, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to collect the arrears of taxes due by the citizens of said County for the years eighteen hundred and sixth-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, subject to all the rules and regulations of the revenue law in force at that time, and to the provisions hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. Provided, That any person, of whom taxes are claimed under this act, shall be exempt from the same by making oath before some Justice of the Peace or other officer authorized to adminsiter an oath, that he has paid the same and lost the receipt, and that all real estate that has been sold since said taxes became due, shall be exempt from the said arrears of taxes, but said taxes may be collected from the owners of said real estate at the time said taxes became due.

Sec. 3 This act shall be in force form its ratification, until the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D., 1869.

(No. 186.)

An act to Prohibit the Sale of Intoxicating Liquors within Three Miles of that part of the Western North Carolina Railroad from Morganton to the Western terminus of the Road at Ducktown and Paint Rock.

(Passed April 10th, 1869.

Section 1 The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to sell, give away, or dispose of any kind of intoxicating liquors within three miles of Western North Carolina Railroad, from Morganton to the Western terminus of the Road at Ducktown and Paint Rock, during the construction of said Road unless licensed by the State.

Sec. 2. That any person or persons violating the provisions of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be fined fifty dollars, or imprisoned six months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th dayof April, 1869.

(No. 187.)

An act to protect married women from the wilful abandonment or neglect to neglect of their husbands;

(Passed April 6th 1869.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That if any husband shall wilfully abandon his wife without providing adequate support for such wife, and the child and children, which he has begotten upon her, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed one month, or both, in the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court, or Justice of the Peace, before whom the cause shall be tried.

Sec. 2. That if any husband, while living with his wife, shall wilfuly neglect to provide adequate support for such wife, and the child or children which he has begotten upon her, he shall be deemed guilty of a mistemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be fined not to exceed the sum of fifty dollars, or imprisoned not to exceed one month, or both, in the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court, or Justice of the Peace before whom the case shall be tried.

Sec. 3. That in the case provided for in sections one and two of this act, if the fact of abandonment and failure to provide adequate support of such wife and children shall be proved, or while being with such wife, neglect to provide for the adequate support of such wife and child or children shall be proved, then the fact that such husband neglects applying himself to some honest calling for the support of himself and family, but is found sauntering about, endeavoring to maintain himself by gaming or other undue means, or is a common frequenter of drinking houses or is a known common drunkard, shall be presumptive evidence that such abandonment and neglect is wilful.

Sec. 4. That in all such cases as is provided for in this act, the wife shall be a competent witness as to the fact of such abandonment, or neglect to provide adequate support by such husband for his wife and child or children.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

(No. 189.)

An act autorizing the County Commissioners of Brunswick county to levy a tax.

[Passed April 10th, 1869]

Section 1. The General Assembly of Carolina do enact, That the County Commissioners of Brunswick county are hereby authorized to levy and collect a special tax, in the same manner as other taxes are levied and collect, not to exceed twenty cents on the hundred dollars, for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

(No 192.)

An act to make the Neuse river a lawful fence to certain extent, in the county of Johnston.

(Passed April 8th, 1869.)

Section the General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Neuse River shall be a lawful fence, in the county of Johnston, from the Railroad bridge between Selma and Wilson's Mill on the North Carolina Railroad, down to the county bridge, known as "Turner's Bridge" over the Neuse River; Provided, That all parties taking the benefit of this act, shall connect their fences with the river, by extending freshet proof hedges or fences into the river at low water mark.

Ratified the 22d day of April, A. D 1869.

(No. 193.)

An act to authorized the County Commissioners of Lenoir County to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 10th, 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the County Commissioners of Lenoir county are hereby authorized to levy a special tax to support the poor and pay the indebtedness of said county, or to build, and repair such bridges as may be deemed necessary: Provided, That said special tax shall not exceed the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and Genera Collection Agency for North Carolina.

WM. A. HEARNE & CO.,
Special Agents for the North Carolina Press, and General Agents for the Collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office, GOLDSBORO', N. C.
Are authorized agents for the STAR.

The Star.

J. B. CARPENTER. R. W. LOGAN.
CARPENTER & LOGAN
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Best Advertising Medium in Wester North Carolina.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869

Taxes.

"Show us what they have done to our advantage. How stands our taxes? The Constitution declares that taxes shall never exceed 66⅔ cents on the hundred dollars."–*Vindicator*, 26th inst

Well as we are the next door neighbor to the *Vindicator*, we will try and enlighten him a little, and think we can satisfy him, that we, as Republicans have done something to the advantage of all. In the first place the Republican party under the leadership of Gen. Grant, suppressed the rebellion, and saved the southern people from an aristocratic government. Where the will of Jeff. Davis would have been the law of the land. It restored to every man the right of free speech and the right to exercise the elective franchise, it pardoned the editor of the *Vindicator* and thousands of other men who if they had been tried for their crime of rebellion against the goverment of the United States would have faired but midling. The party has provided for a system of free schools for all the children of the state, and for the completion of a Railroad to this place.—These are a few of the advantages which the Republican party have *done* for us, and we call them *advantages*, we might extend the list but think these are enough to satisfy the *Vindicator*.

"How stands our taxes?"—they stand about as follows: We were taxed in this county last year, by a Conservative Legislature, eighty-one cents on the hundred dollars worth of land, and $2.35 cents on the poll for what? to simply carry on the state government not one cent of interest was paid on the public debt, not a lick was struck on the extension of our Railroad west of Charlotte nothing was done for the education of the children of the State. Now we are taxed $1.38 cents on the hundred dollars worth of property and $2.00 on the poll, and will receive in return schools in each Township in the State four months in the year, we will pay the interest on the public debt and we will build a Railroad to Rutherfordton, this is the way the taxes stand.

"The Constitution declares that the taxes shall never exceed 66⅔ cents on the hundred dollars." Now come Mr. *Vindicator* you certainly have forgotten, you certainly don't think it does, do ye? Now if you will turn to your files we think you can satisfy yourself from your own reasoning that it don't mean any such thing, if we are not mistaken, your *paper* and your *party* declared before the election for ratifying the Constitution, that the tax on property was not limited, then we say it comes with bad grace from your party, to grumble about the tax on property. And if you will look to the decision of the Supreme Court, you will see that, it has decided that the general State and County tax can not exceed 66⅔ cents on the hundred dollars of property, but at the same time the Constitution allowed the Legislature to levy special taxes for certain purposes among which were, for the completion of certain unfinished Railroads, now the Legislature did provide for the levying of special taxes, and the increase of our taxes here are for the completion of our Railroad, and other unfinished roads; do you object to that Mr. *Vindicator?* if you do come out against the Railroad, and not against the taxes, this would be fair, and then the people would know where to find you, but your system of assailing the Railroad, by hideing behind taxation, is a subterfuge which is characteristic of your party.

Republican Nominations

At a meeting of the Republicans of Rutherfordton Township, No. 1, on last Saturday, the following persons were nominated for Township Officers, to wit.

For Justice of the Peace—R. W. Logan, J H. Bradley and Lewis Bryan; for Clerk—Jesse Harden; for Constable—A. Mooney; for School Committee—Dr. O. Hicks, D. M. Smith and Toliver Hamilton.

J. B. CARPENTER, Ch'm.
R. W. LOGAN, Secretary.

The Charlotte *Democrat* talks about bringing the STAR into "public notice." Boo-o-o-o! He's drunk again.

A New Party.

The Greensboro *Patriot* in an article of about a half column, on the necessity of forming a new party to take the place of the present defunct Democratic party says:

> There is an admitted necessity for a consolidation of the better men of the nation. A combination against the treachery and usurpation of the ultra Radicals, who now hold the reins of the State and National government, is loudly called for by those who have the good of the country at heart. Such a combination saved Virginia, and scattered the Wellsites, (the ultra Radical) to the four winds. The liberal people can and must unite, and that right spedily, or all of the Republic that is worth saving will be gone and that for ever! With a hope to unite all the people who favor a liberal constitutional republican form of government, we have suggested as a suitable name the two words which head this article—"*Constitutional Liberalists!*"

Quite an appropriate name indeed, to be assumed by a party, that has battled so hard, to destroy the Constitution of our country, and trample upon the liberties of the people, but we would inform the *Patriot* man, that he can't come it over the people of North Carolina in no such stile as that. The people know you too well. They have become too well acquainted with the hypocracy and deception of the rebel party of our State, to be deceived by the mere change of name in your party. You need not think that by hypocritically sheltering yourselves under the name of "Constitutional Liberalists!" that you can thus get control of the State Not a bit of it. You have alway's been "Wolves in Sheeps clothing." Sailing under *false* banners, and the people, to their sorrow, have learned your tricks too well to be again deceived. This is a Republican government, governed by men who are republican in spirit, and who desire to maintain the institutions of freedom, liberty and equality, and we tell you the people will never allow the governing power to be placed into the hands of Rebels and traitors, and the men who would destroy their liberties.

Consistency—The Vindicator.

The *Vindicator* of the 16th inst. devotes a column and a half, to a labored Editorial on the coming election for Justices of the peace, &c.

Had the *Vindicator* kept in the bounds of truth, consistency and reason, we would have passed it unnoticed, but as it is, we feel it to be our duty to call the attention of "the *qualified voters*," to the many gross misrepresentations of the *Vindicator* in this article.

Firstly, the *Vindicator* would have you believe, that it would be very wrong, to make a political contest of the coming election, that being a RADICAL or a CONSERVATIVE ought to be no consideration at all, but that you should elect men to fill the township Offices who are qualified for the positions, irrespective of *party* or *creed*. Now this might do in certain cases, but we insist, that it will not work by the *Vindicator's* rule, for if we judge by the remaining portion of the article in the *Vindicator*, there is no body but a Conservative, fit for office.

Not content with his attempt to throw dust in your eyes by telling you that politics ought not to be brought into this election, the *Vindicator* man turns right round, and heaps a mountain of abuse lies and misrepresentations upon the heads of the Republicans, in order as he thinks to defeat their prospects for Office. Oh! *hypocracy* what an *indispensable* jewel thou art in the *Vindicator* Office. Why not come out like an honest man would, and advocate the claims of your party pets to office. Why hide yourself behind the curtain of deception, while on the one hand you attempt to gull the people and make them believe that they should select men to fill these offices without respect to party, on the other you sneak off in the dark (a proper place for your acts) and in a *secret meeting*, nominate a ticket of your own political stamp, that you hope to succeed in electing by *hypocrasy*, and *deceit*. Ah! sir you have got the wrong sow by the ear. The people are not to be gulled by you in that way, better just come out with the truth at once, for we tell you that we are going to place *true* and *tried* Republicans in the field, and we are going to *elect* them, and the best thing your party can do, will be to make your nominations public, and not attempt to slip in. You are going to be *badly beaten* any how. And it is better to be beaten with your heads *up*, than to have them wraped up in deceit.

In the Democratic Convention recently held at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, for the nomination of a candidate for Governor of that State, a resolution among others, that the negro should not have the ballot was adopted. This is what we have at all times advocated, and we hope it may not be long ere the Northern Radicals may learn that the policy of endeavoring to *force* this measure upon certain portions of United States, may appear clearly to their minds to be wrong, without advantage to the people and detrimental to the interest of the country.

The above from the Roanoke *News*, is we are fully satisfied, the feeling of the whole Democratic party of this State, towards the colored man.

Miserable hypocrits that they are, they will *beg* the colored man to vote for them, and at the same time had they the power, they would not only deprive him of the right to *vote* and the other privileges of a free man, but would again place him in the *chains of slavery* for the remainder of his days. How is it we would ask, that any colored man can ever countenance such men, let alone support them for office? They can but know that they are supporting men for office, who would gladly divest them of the last vestage of their liberties. We would advise them to stand aloof from these men, and support the men that gave them their freedom, and liberties, and who are willing now to see them enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens.

Republicans to the Polls.

Next Thursday the freemen of North Carolina, will be called upon again to exercise the elective franchise, an election of no small importance will be held, in fact, we believe that its importance will be second to no election which the people have ever participated in, three Magistrates in each township are to be elected, these men, with a clerk also to be elected at the same time, constitute a board of trustees for the township, this board is vested with certain right under the organic law of the State, for instance, they will have charge of the roads, and bridges of the township, will assess the taxable property, and levy taxes for schools and other purposes, beside the Magistrates have jurisdiction over all civil actions founded on contract where the sum does not exceed two hundred dollars, except when the title to real estate is involved, they also have a criminal jurisdiction where the fine does not exceed fifty dollars or imprisonment over one month, with various other powers conferred by the constitution and laws, thus at a glance it will be seen that the importance of this election can not be over estimated by the voters of North Carolina, and in calling attention to its importance we as Republicans should consider it our duty to select for these positions men who are qualified to fill them, with credit to themselves and honor to the party, You will also be called on to vote for a Constable and three School Committeemen, these positions require good and firm men, men who will discharge their duties faithfully. We see that in some of the townships compromise tickets are formed, we can but doubt the propriety of such a course and advise our friends to be careful how they enter into such bargains, they should remember that they are dealing with a tricky set of men, men who if they can will make barghins in order to put you off your guard, and then run straight tickets by which means you may loose all. We think it best to support no man unless he be an avowed Republican, select your best and truest men. Support the nominees of your party, when a fair meeting has been held, and if unfairness has been used call a meeting again and let there be full turn outs, remember that it is your duty to your party to reconcile your divisons, unite, stand firm and you can carry every township in the county Register and vote and all will be well.

The University—The Tarboro Southerner.

Our friend Biggs of the *Southerner*, seems to be troubled. He is very much surprised at the course the STAR has taken in regard to the way the University should be managed; but we would advise our friend to hold his temper, the weather is very warm, and if he gets too much excited he may be taken with *brain*-fever, and the consequence would be, that *he* would have to find lodging in that asylum prepared for all such men.

Bro. Biggs intimates that the STAR has not been sufficiently schooled by the "Grand moguls at Raleigh" as he is pleased to style them. Well we agree with him in that. We have not taken any lessons, from that or any other source, on party discressions, nor do we intend to. We are our own agents and responsible alone for our acts, we advocate our own measures and principles, and no odds to any body. We are not like our friend Biggs, an *acknowledged tool* for party purposes.—We have often heard that, if Josier of the *Sentinel* took snuff, Biggs was sure to *sneeze*, and we are finding it to be true, for it has only been a few days since we received an attack from the *Sentinel* on the same grounds. They are considerably disturbed because we do and say what we please. Hit us a few more licks *Josier* and we believe Biggs will *sneeze* his head off, which event would not cause an ocean of tears to flow.

We will not attempt to reply to our friend Biggs speech to us. He has said and that is all, there is no *pint* in it, we tried to make one out but failed, so we will close wishing him much success, as one of Josier's pet pupils.

We publish in another column the letter of Dr. O. Hicks, declining the nomination for School Commiteeman tendered him by the Republican meeting held last Saturday. We regret that Dr. Hicks has seen fit to decline as we are sure he would have filled the office with credit to himself and honor to the party, and are satisfied from a conversation with him that he would have accepted, but from the fact that he does not desire to be bothered in his practice with official duties.

It will be seen by reference to the letter of the Treasurer and Auditor of the State, that the county commissioners are authorized to revise the tax list and take of the special tax on three of the Railroads, thus reducing the tax 8½ cents on the one hundred dollars worth of property.

Impolitic.

The *Southerner* has never been accused of any particular partiality or love for the Old Flag. On the contrary—it has been oft times asserted that in its columns would be found the most extreme Southern views and opinions.—*Tarboro Southerner*.

No friend Biggs, you are right for once. No sensible being would do you such a gross injustice as to accuse you of having any particular partiality for or love for the Old Flag. Far from it. They would not dare accuse you of having any *respect* for it, let alone *love*. As to your "extreme Southern views and opinions," all will readily admit that to be true, in fact we have no hesitation in giving it as our opinion that if *Josier* would give *his* consent you would take your text on Jeff Davis, the Confederacy, Secession and the Devil, and preach without tiring, *war, bloodshed* and *thunder*.

J. B. CARPENTER Esq.

DEAR SIR: I notice that my name was brought forward, as a candidate for school Committeeman in this township at a Republican meeting held in Rutherfordton on Saturday 24th inst, over which you presided as Chairman. I beg leave to decline the nomination, as I desire no office at the hand of any party.

I only ask the privilege of acting as I please which shall be, to give a firm support to Republican principles.

I am Very Respectfully,
O. HICKS.

Stockholders Meeting.

The meeting of the Stockholders of the W. C. & R. Railroad, takes place to-day in Wilmington, to organize a new company under the amended charter, elect a President &c. Much depends upon the results of this meeting but we deem it unnecessary to say any thing on the subject now, as we will be able to give the proceedings of the meeting next week. We hope however that all may turn out for the best, and that the officers elected by the new Company, will be good and efficient men, and that we will soon see the work commenced, and continued faithfully until the road is completed to this place We patiently await the result.

Why is it?

In looking over the tax list for Rutherfordton township, we see that the valuation of town lots in this place were assessed as follows: One Conservatives lot was incesaced in value two hundred dollars, while in the assessment of other Conservatives lots the assessment was reduced fourteen hundred and fifty dollars.

The lots owned by Republicans were reduced in no instance, but on the contrary they were increased in valuation, three hundred and forty-five dollars. We would like to have this matter explained by the board of assessors.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
Raleigh July 22d, 1859.

To the Chairman of the Board of Commissioners os the County of—.

SIR: The Supreme Court of the State has decided in the case of University Railroad Company vs. the Governor and Taesaurer, that special taxes levied to pay interest on bonds authorized to be issued for the purpose of building railroads, which were not begun and and unfinished at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, are unconstitutional.

After consulation with the Council of State and the Attorney General, in view of said decision, we are asvised that the principal of the decision undoubtedly includes the following railroads, viz: The University Railroad, the Eastern and Western Rairoad, the Edenton and Suffolk Railroad.

By Section 20 of "An act to provide for the collection of taxes by the State and by the several counties of the State on property, polls and income," ratified March; 13, 1869, the Commissioners of the Counties have power to revise tax lists, where excessive taxes are imposed. We therefore advise you to amend tax lists of your County by striking therefrom the special taxes pronounced void by the above mentioned decision.

For the above Roads the taxes on the real and personal property of the State are as follows;

University Railroad, one-hundredth of one per cent.

Eastern and Western Railroad, one-twentieth of one per cent.

Edenton and Suffork Railroad, one fortieth of one per cent.

Aggregate, seventeen-two hundredths of one per cent., or 8½ cents on the $100 value.

We think it best that this per centage should be deducted from the special tax.

Under Sectisn 19 of the aforesaid act it is the duty of the Commissioners to make all calculations neccessary for ascertaining the amount of taxes due by each tax payer. We think it best therfore, that the Commissioner shall make the correction above indicated. By employing several Clerks, which is no doubt best this work can be done so speedily as to involve only a few days delay. The corrections can be entered on the lists in a convenient blank column.

After the corrections have been made the Clerk of the Board of Commissioners must forward to the Auditor and amended obstruct showing the taxes general and special due by the County to the Public Treasury.

In carrying into effect the foregoing recommendationit is not all neccessary that there shall be any delay in the collection of taxes.

The Sheriffs will be rigidly held to the accountability prescribed by law.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS, Public Treasurer.
H. ADAMS, Auitor.

Special Notices.

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Republican citizens, of Cool Spring Township, No. 7, at Burnt Chimney, on the 3rd Saturday in July, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Township Officers. A full turnout is requested.

MANY REPUBLICANS.

Notice!

THE repairing of the County Jail and repairing of the Court House will be let to the lowest bidder at the Court House in Rutherfordton on Saturday the 31st day of July, 1869.

By order of the Commissioners.
R. J. WILLIAMS,
july 8 td. Clerk Ex. Officio

To Bridge Builders.

The Commissioners of Rutherford County will let to the lowest bidder, at Mc Clurre's bridge on Middle Broad River on Saturday 17th, July, the rebuilding of the same. The Commissioners hereby notify the public that said bridge is now unsafe, and as they have not been able to have the same repaired, give this notice to all concerned that they will no longer be responsible for any damage.

By order of the Commissioners.
t-d. R. J. WILLIAMS, Clerk *Ex. Officio*.

TO CONSUMPTIVES

THE Advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge): with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address REV. EDWARD A. WILSON, Williamsburg, Kings County, New York.
19-1y. [P.&CO.]

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
19-1y. [P.&CO.]

Official.

The following ordinance was passed by the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton at a meeting—June 3rd 1869.

The Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton do ordain

That any person, allowing his, or her, hogs or goats to run at large on the streets longer than 24 hours, shall forfeit and pay for each and every hog or goat so running at large a fine of one dollar per head. This Ordinance to go into effect from and after the 1st day of October 1869.

SMITH'S
Boot, Shoe and Leather Store,

NEXT DOOR TO DEWEY'S BANK,
Charlotte, N. C.

The Largest Wholesale and Retail Shoe Establishment in North Carolina.

Their stock of Leather and Shoe Findings is most complete, embracing every grade of
Hemlock and Oak Sole Leather,
Upper Leather,
French and American Calf Skin.
Kip, Lasts, &c., &c.

They also furnish all widths of Rubber and Leather Belting at Manufacturers' prices.

Wholesale Department.

They have received their Fall and Winter Stock, the largest and most complete ever brought to this market, and will sell to merchants at

New York Wholesale Prices.

Their expenses being much less, and as they buy exclusively from manufacturers, there is no reason why they cannot sell at as low prices as the New York Jobber.

All they ask is a fair trial. Remember and ask for

SMITH'S SHOE STORE,
next door to Dewey's Bank, Charlotte, N. C.
dec 19 47-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
POLK COUNTY. }
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW. VACATION.
JOHN GARRISON, Administrator of
George Williams, dec'd., } Petition to sell land
vs. } to constitute assetts
J. W Hampton, & others }

A Petition for sale of land as above, having been filed in my office, and it appearing that Marcus Morrow and wife Harriet, and — Dines and wife Sophia, defendants are non-residents of the State. It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Rutherford STAR, for six weeks notifying the said none residents, Marcus Morrow and wife Harriet, — Dines and wife Sophia; that they be and appear at the Court House in Columbus, Polk County, on the 1st Monday in August, 1869, and show cause, if any they have why the prayer of the petitioners shall not be granted or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness R. S. ABRAMS, clerk of said court at office this 6th day of June, 1866.
20,6t R. S. ABRAMS, S. C. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, }
POLK COUNTY. }
SUPERIOR COURT OF LAW, VACATION.
JAS E. HANNON, Executor of
Elizabeth K. Hannon, dec'd., } Petition to sell
vs. } land, to con
Thos. Huptsinger, & wife Susan } stitute assets.

A Petition for sale of land as above having been filed in my office, and it appearing that Thomas Huntsinger and wife Susan, defendants are none residents of the State It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Rutherford STAR, for six weeks notifying the said non-resident defendants that they be and appear before me the undersigned at the Court House in Columbus Polk County, on the 1st Monday in August next 1869, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioner shall not be granted or judgment *pro confesso* will be taken as to them.

Witness R. S. ABRAMS, clerk of said court at office in Columbus, this 6th day of June 1869.
20 6t. R. S. ABRAMS, S. C. C.

CAUTION! WE desire to warn the dealers in, and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby. It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application. In ordering please specify if Salt Snuff (High Toast, or Fresh Snuff (Extra Scotch) is desired.

P. LORILLARD, New York.
mch.18-tf. (G.P.R.&CO.) 8. 2

COMMERCIAL.

Rutherfordton Markets.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY
JONES & BRYAN,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

BACON	18@20
BEEF	4@6
BUTTER	15
BEESWAX	25
CANDLES, adamantine	35
CASTINGS	8@10
CHEESE	33@40
COFFEE	33
CORN	80@85
COTTON	2@220
" CLOTH	16⅔@22
" YARN	225
DRIED FRUIT—PEACHES Pealed	9c ℔
Bright Unpealed	5c
APPLES, Pealed. Bright	4
EGGS	10
FLOUR, per sack	$6@$8
FODDER, per cwt	80@100
FEATHERS	30@40
FLAX CLOTH	25@40
HIDES, dry	16@20
HIDES green	8
IRON	7
JANES, wool	40@70
LARD	15@20
MEAL per bu	100
NAILS	10@12½
OATS, per bushel	60
PEAS	80@85
POTATOES, Irish	55
POTATOES sweet	50
PORK—gross	9
nett	10
RAGS	3
RICE	16⅔@20
ROCK ISLAND CASIMERE	75@300
ROPE	25@50
SALT per sack $5.50 per ℔	3
SUGAR	16⅔@25
SP'TS TURPENTINE, per gal	2 00
TALLOW	15
TEA, per ℔	$2 00@$2 50
WHEAT	1 50@20
WOOL—well washed	50@60

CHARLOTTE PRODUCE MARKET,

RETAIL PRICES FROM STORES.

BACON—NORTH CAROLINA.		
Hams,	per lb.	22½@ 25
Shoulders,	"	17 @ 18
Sides,	"	20 @ 21
Hog Round,	"	00 @ 20
WESTERN.		
Hams,	"	23 @ 25
Sides,	"	18 @ 20
Shoulders,	"	16 @ 17
BAGGING—		
Gunny,	per yard,	25 @ 28
Bale rope,	per lb.	8 @ 10
Beeswax,		30 @ 35
COFFEE—		
Java,	"	35 @ 40
Rio,	"	22½@ 25
Laguayra,	"	26 @ 30
Corn Meal	per bush.	$1.05@1.25
DOMESTICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4,	per yard,	15 @ 18
Cotton Yarn,	per bunch.	$2.00@2.10
FISH—		
Mackerel No. 1,	per barrel	$18 00@20 00
No. 1,	per half bbl.	11 50@
No. 2,	"	10.50@12.00
No. 2,	per bbl.	20.00@00.00
No. 1, by kits,		3.50@ 4.00
No. 2,	"	2.75@ 3.00
No. 3,	"	2.50@ 2.75
FLOUR—		
Southern,	per bbl.	$10.00@12.50
Northern,	"	8.00@12.00
GRAIN—		
Corn,	per bush	1.05@ 1.10
Oats,	"	75@ 80
Peas,	"	90@ 1.00
Wheat,		0.00@ 0.00
LARD—		
Northern,	per lb.	20@ 25
North Carolina	"	20@ 25
MOLASSES,	per gal.	60@ 1.25
NAILS,	per keg	6.00@ 6.25
Northern Irish,	"	2.50@ 3.00
Sweet,	"	1.00@ 1.25
SUGAR—		
New Orleans,	"	16@ 18
Muscovado,	"	15@ 17
Crushed	"	20@ 22
SALT—		
Liverpool,	per sack,	2.75@ 2.85
TALLOW,	per lb.	10@ 15
WHISKEY—		
North Carolina,	per gal.	1.40@ 2.00
Northern,	"	1.75@ 4.00

FINANCIAL.

Charlotte Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES,	&c.
Bank of North Carolina,	45c
" Cape Fear,	35
" Charlotte,	40
" Wadesboro,	23
" Wilmington,	39
" Roxboro,	60
" Thomasville,	20
" Graham,	25
" Lexington, (old)	5
" " (new)	5
" Commerce,	17
" Clarendon,	4
" Fayetteville,	12
" Washington,	4
" Yanceyville,	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern,	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro', (old)	35
" " (new)	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank,	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington,	39
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co, (old)	7
Virginia Bank about Notes average	25
South Carolina "	25
Georgia "	20
N. C. Railroad Stock,	20
N. C. R. R. Dividend Scrip,	80

Large Stock of Hardware.

WE OFFER our Stock to the Wholesale and Retail trade at prices to suit the times for cash. Call and see our stock and hear our prices.

BREM, BROWN & CO.
Oates Building, Trade Street,
feb 27 Charlotte, N. C.

A CARD

To Wholesale Buyers.

Thanking our numerous friends who in the past so lavishly bestowed their favors upon us, and thereby placing us among the

First of the Merchants of Charlotte.

a title which we recognize with proud satisfaction, which we will endeavor to maintain by

Fair Dealing
and
Extraordinary Inducements,

This coming season, in view of which and the anticipation in the rise of goods, our

MR. RINTELS,

has already left for Northern markets (much earlier than usual) where, by his well known energy and good judgment in the selection of goods suitable for this market, we hope to be able by the

25th of this Month

to present the first and largest stock of goods ever brought to this State by any house, which we respectfully invite our numerous customers and all others who come to this market to purchase.

Very Respectfully,
WITTKOWSKY & RINTELS,

Mr. A. R. MAYER

is now with the above famous and well known House where he will be pleased to see his friends
feb27.tf 6

ROCK ISLAND JEANS at 50 cents per yard. Best quality of Rock Island Jeans for $1 25 per yard, for sale by
june 24tf J. W. CLARKE

NOW
IS THE TIME
TO
SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
RUTHERFORD
STAR.

FOR LADIES ONLY.—For an article having remarkable sale, address Mrs. MORGAN, 139 Fulton Street, New York.
july 15-tf.

Ladies Dress Goods.

MUSLINS, CALICOES, PRINTS, DELAINES, Grenadines, Poplins, &c., for sale by JONES & BRYAN.
mch.26tf

A GOOD ARTICLE of PUTTY. at J. W. CLARKE'S.
june 24tf

WANTED.—1000 lbs. of Cotton and Linen Rags for which the market price will be given. at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
june 24tf.

Factory Yarn.

A GOOD article of Factory Yarn for sale at J. M. CRATON'S
mch25tf

Coffee, Coffee.

LOVERS of Good Coffee would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. JONES & BRYAN
mch25tf

CUTLERY, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Ladles, &c., at J. W. CLARKE'S.
june24tf

QUEENSWARE, Glassware and Crockery Ware for sale at JAS. A. MILLER'S
june 24tf.

J. B. CARPENTER & CO., intend keeping the best Workmen and good material for the manufacture of all work in their line of business. 13-tf.

PERFUMERY, Toilet Soaps, &c. for sale by JONES & BRYAN.
mch25tf

GOOD RIO COFFEE for sale by J. W. CLARKE.
june 24tf.

HARDWARE, Cutlery, Axes, Spades, Shovels, Hoes, &c., for sale by
june 24tf, JAS A. MILLER

Notions and Fancy Goods.

A LARGE assortment of Notions and Fancy Goods of every variety for sale by
mch.25tf JONES & BRYAN.

TOILET SOAPS, Perfumeries, Extracts and other Notions, for sale cheap, at
june 24tf. J. W. CLARKE'S.

LADIES DRESS GOODS. Calicoes 12½ cents per yard; best quality of American Prints for 20 cents per yard, Delanes, Alpacas, Merinos, Casimeres, Ginghams, Bereges, Linseys, Denims, Corset Jeans, &c., &c., for sale by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24tf.

RAILROAD CARTS, manufactured by
13-tf. J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

HOOP SKIRTS, and everything else the Ladies want, for sale by
mch25tf JONES & BRYAN.

SHIRTINS, Drillings, Flannels of all qualities, for sale at J. W. CLARKE'S
june 2tf.

DRUGS, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye-Stuffs, Kereosene, &c. &c., for sale by
june 24tf JAS. A. MILLER.

ALL kinds of Gentleman's Dress Goods, for sale by JONES & BRYAN
mch25tf

BEST CHEWING AND SMOKING TOBACCO for sale at
june 24tf. J. W. CLARKE'S.

BOOTS and Shoes of the best Calf Skin for sale cheap by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24.

MR. ELIAS ALBRIGHT, one of the best workmen in wood, will always be found ready to accommodate his friends, at the shop of J. B. CARPENTER & CO.
13-tf]

FANCY ARTICLES to please your wives and babies, at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
june 24tf.

BOOTS and Shoes of all kinds and prices to suit customers, for sale by
mch25tf JONES & BRYAN.

CIGARS. If you want a good cigar do not fail to call at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
june 24tf.

Blacksmithing.

WE have secured the services of W. Tobias Morris in our Blacksmith Shop, who knows what to do with iron.
13-tf.] J. B. CARPENTER & CO

COUNTRY PRODUCE of all kinds and at highest market prices taken in exchange for Goods by J. W. CLARKE.
june 24tf

HATS for Ladies, Gentlemen or Children, for sale by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24tf.

HATS and Caps, of the latest styles, for sale by JONES & BRYAN.
mch25tf

HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER, Kip Skins, Calf Skins, Sheep Skins, &c., at
june 24tf. JAS. A. MILLER'S.

COTTON YARN A quantity of the best article of Cotton Yarn, of all numbers just received from the Factory, for sale by
june 24tf. JAS. A. MILLER.

REPAIRING in Wood and Iron done at the lowest rates by
13-tf] J. B. CARPENTER & CO.

WANTED.
1000 lbs. Bitter Root,
1000 lbs. May Apple,
1000 lbs. Pecoon Root,
1000 lbs. Butterfly Root,
at JONES & BRYAN'S.
June 24-tf.

CARPENTERS TOOLS, consisting of Planes, Braces and Bitts, Squares, Hammers, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, &c., for sale cheap by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24tf.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, in every Town and Village, to sell what every lady will purchase at sight. Address Miss WILLIAMS, 139 Fulton St., N. Y.
july 15-tf.

A FORTUNE IN ANY STATE—Rights for Sale—New patent article for every female. Sample $2. Address INVENTOR, P. N. Box 2,436, New York.
july 15-tf.

GENTLEMENS DRESS GOODS, of all styles and qualities for sale at low prices at J. W. CLARKE'S
june 24tf,

COFFEE, Sugar, Salt, Bacon, Flour, Soda, &c., cheap at JAS. A. MILLER'S.
june 24tf

SALT! SALT!

Now is the time to buy your Salt for winter use.

I Have just received and have on hand for sale a large lot of the best quality of Liverpool Salt which I am offering low for cash or country produce.
june 24tf. J.W. CLARKE

STEAM ENGINES BOILERS

FROM 4 to 350 Horse Power, including the celebrated Corliss Cut off Engines, Slide Valve Stationary Engines, &c. Circular, Mulay and Gang Saw Mills, Sugar Cane Mills, Shafting, Pulleys, &c., Lath and Shingle Mills, Wheat and Corn Mills Circular Saws, Bolting, &c Send for descriptive Circular and Price List.
WOOD & MANN STEAM ENG. CO.
Utica, New York
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Rutherford Star.

A. D'K. WALLACE,

LOCAL EDITOR.

Best Advertising Medium in Western North Carolina.

RUTHERFORDTON, N. C.

THURSDAY, JULY 29, 1869.

LOCAL AND STATE.

Look over our columns and see who advertise. These men are neither too poor nor too stingy to give good bargains.

Vote for the regular nominee of your party though his competitor be your warmest personal friend.

A religious revival is in progress at Cool Springs Baptist Church, about five miles below here. We have not learned any of the particulars respecting it.

The great eclipse of the Sun, about which which we have been reading ever since we could read anything, will take place on the seventh of August next

Persons in want of a Smut Machine can do well in making purchases from this firm or their agents.—*Vindicator*.

Hello, Lossing! Are you going to sell out? Well, what'll ye take?

Some of our citizens who profess to be Christians are murmuring because of the dry weather. Show your faith by your works. You profess to believe that there is an Allwise Providence governing the affairs of men and doing all things for the best. Trust Him and stop complaining.

"A passive verb," said a teacher, "is expressive of the nature of receiving an action; as "Peter is beaten." Now what did Peter do?" Well, I don't know," said the scholar, deliberately, "unless he hollered."

A COWARD, morally, if not physically, hides behind the Editor of the *Vindicator* and endeavors to bray at us in imitation of his master. We cannot reply to the wretched attempts at wit, of one who is too cowardly to give his name with his brayings.

If the JUNIOR attempts to poke fun at us any more, when we are busied with *more weigty matters* we will most certainly advertise his interest in a certain pair of "winding blades." *our half we don't wish to sell.*

The last issue of the *Vindicator* contains a card from quite a number of the hogs, rooting in this vicinity. We are pleased to find that they have an *organ* through which they can make their wishes, thoughts and feelings known. The *Vindicator*—the organ of the *hogs and Democrats.* "Birds of a feather will flock together"

To the *Vindicatr* man, who in his last issue discourses about swine, the following is dedicated.

It pains our heart to see a man
Endowed with an immortal mind
Stoop low enough to put his hand
To writing verses about swine.

A man of genius, who would not
In any station be a clog:
Alas! all higher things forgot
He seeks the level of a hog.

But then you'll find it ever so——
When man Democracy can swallow,
He has but one more step to go
Before, with hogs, he's found to wallow.

We understand that a Democatic, Ku Kux League meeting was held here last Monday night and candidates nominated for Township officers. Of course it was a secret thing—Democracy is below par here—but as they are boasting that they have got the Republicans of this Township divided it will be best to watch them. We hope all the hot-headed, secession Democrats, and all those who cling to them at heart, but at the same time profess to be Republicans, will vote for the nominees of this secret League. No *true* Republican will be cajoled into voting any such ticket.

Radical rule in North Carolina has increased tne State debt twenty millions of dollars, and the new issue of bonds providing for this obligation are selling in the market for less than fifty cents on the dollar.—*North Ga Citizen*,

Some body has been telling the unsophisticated editor of this paper a lie, and he in his simple heart believing it, repeats it to his Secession Democratic friends. Well, tickle their ears with the falshood if you like—We in North Caolina know that this debt was created by these same Secession Democrats and this is one reason why we do not permit them to rule our State.

Republican Meeting,

Certain of the candidates who were nominated last Saturday having declined, there will be another meeting held next Saturday. It is earnestly requested that there be a full turn out.

J. B. CARPENTER, Chr.

North Carolina bonds have advanced to 52 cents since the division of the Supreme Court on the Unversity Railroad, the prospect for their further advance in value is brighting we hope soon to see them advancing at least 75cts.

OFFICIAL.

PUBLIC LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

PASSED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF 1868-'69.

(No. 177.)

An act to exempt from taxation property held for educational purposes.

Sec I. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all property owned by individuals or corporations, used for educational purposes without charge to pupils for tuition, be exempt from all and every species of taxation in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

Sec. 2. That the Trustees having charge of property used for educational purposes, or in the absence of such Trustees, the Principal of the school shall transmit to the Superintendent of Public Instruction, after the close of the fiscal year during which exemption from taxation is desired and before the first day of the ensuing January, the following affidavit, viz;

We (or I.) , Trustees (or Principal) of school of the county of , being duly sworn, to depose that during the fiscal year ending September 30th. *A. D.* , tuition has been furnished gratuitously, in said school, to ever pupil thereof.

We, (or I,) do further depose that the following described property belongs to said school, and during said year has been used exclusively for educational purposes in connection with the school af res i l.

(Signed)

Sworn and subscribed to before me this day of

Sec. 3. That upon the receipt of the affidavit aforesaid, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is hereby authorized and directed to prepare and sign, in triplicate, the following certificate, viz;

REVENUE ACT 5.)

, Superintendent of Public Instruction, do hereby certify that Trustees (of principal) of the school, have (or has) filled in the Department of Public Instruct on the affidavit required by act entitled "An act to exempt from taxation property held for educational purposes, ratified the twelth day of April, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and I do, therefore, hereby certify, that in pursuance of said act, "the following property held by said school for educational purposes, and described in the affidavit aforesaid, is exempt from every species of taxation for the fiscal year ending September thirtieth, A. D. , viz:

One of these certificates shall be transmitted to the Treasurer of the State, one shall be transmitted to the person or persons making the affidavit, and the third certificate shall be filed, together with the affidavit required by section two of this act in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, in a book to be kown as the "Record of property exempt from taxation."

Sec. 4. That the aforesaid certificate shall entitle the persons, to whom it may be givien, to exemption from the payment of taxes, upon the property therein described, for the fiscal year to which such certificate relates; Provided Such certificate is surrendered to the officers whose duty is to collect taxes.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

(No. 190.)

An act in relation to the Execution of certain Mortgage Deeds.

(Passed April 10 h, 1869.)

Section. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the purchaser of real estate who does not pay the whole of the purchase money at the time when he takes a deed for title, may make a mortgage for securing the payment of such purchase money, or such part thereof as may remain unpaid, which shall be good and effectual against his wife (if he be a married man) as well as himself, without requiring her to join in the execution of such mortgage deed.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect from its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

(No. 191.

An act to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Catawba River at or near Rozzell's Ferry.

(Passed March 27, 1869.)

Section. 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact. That Richard A. Rozzell and such persons as he may associate with him, shall have power to construct a bridge across the Catawba River at or near Rozzell's ferry on said river, and so soon as said bridge shall be completed, shall have power to establish a toll gate thereon, and from all persons who may cross said bridge may require the following tolls, viz: For every pleasure carriage, fifte cents; for every two horse buggy forty cents; for every one-horse buggy, twenty-five cents; for every four-horse wagon, fifty cents for every two-horse wagon, twenty-five cents; for every cart, twenty cents; for every one-horse wagon, twenty cents; for every man and horse, ten cents; for every person on foot, five, cents; for every loose horse and mule, five cents; for every cow hog or sheep. three cents: and for every animal on foot, intended for exhibition twenty-five cents.

Sec, 2- It shall be the duty of the said Richard A, Rozzell and his associates, successors and assigns, at all times to keep the said bridges in good order and passable condition, and likewise to keep the approaches within fifty yards on each side of said bridge in order and passable condition, and failing to do so, shall be l able to be posecuted as for a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to an action at law for all damage which any citizen may sustain, by reason of the state of said bridge or the approaches thereto.

Sec. 3; The property in said bridge may pass by mesne conveyance as real estate or by will, and the interest of the said Rozzell and his associates therein shall be in perpetuity to their heirs and assigns,

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

[No. 200.)

An act authorizing the county Commissioners of Henderson county to levy a special tax.

Passed April 10th, 1869.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the County Commissioners of Henderson County are authorized (by first submitting it to the qualified voters of said county.) to levy a special tax for the county not to exceed one thousand dollars, and such tax shall be levied and collected as other public taxes are.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

(No. 201.)

An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Duplin to levy a special tax.

[Passed April 9th, 1869.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That for the purpose of discharging the ascertained unpaid balance of the debt of county of Duplin the Commissioners of said county are hereby authorized to levy a special tax not exceeding one-tenth of one per cent. on the taxable property of the county; said tax to be collected by the sheriff of Duplin county conformably to the laws regulating the election of taxes.

Sec. 2. That this act shall take effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April. A. D. 1869,

[No. 198.]

An act to abolish and prevent the erection of a toll gate on the north end of the Little Rver, Turnpike which, by passed an act and ratified the fifteenth December, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, surrendering that part of the road north of C. C. Orr,

Passed April 9th, 1869.

Section 1. The General assembly of North Caroliron do enact, That the toll gate now established by W. L, Henry at the sandy bottoms, on the north end of the Little River Turnpike Road, leading from the South Carolina line, through the counties of Transylvania and Henderson, to the Buncombe Turnpike Road, be, and the same is hereby abolished, and that hereafter no gate shall be erected on the note end of said road, leading from C. C. Orr's to the Buncombe Turnpike Road.

Sec. 2. That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be subject to the same penalties and liabilities to which persons are now liable for the obstructions of public highways.

Sec. 3. That this act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

[No. 206.]

An act to authorize and empower J. W. C. Piercy, late tax collecttor of Cherokee, to collect arrears of taxes.

Sectson 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That J. W. C. Piercy, late tax collector of the county of Cherokee, be and is hereby authorized and empowered to collect all arrears of taxes due him for the years eighteen hundred and sixty-six and eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, which collection shall be made under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as other collection of taxes are, by virtue of the laws of the State: Provided, That the authority by this act granted shall not extend executors or administrators, not to any person who will voluntarily swear before any Justice of the Peace for said county, that he or she verily believes that the arrears of taxes claimed from him or her has been paid.

Sec. 2. That the power and authority hereby granted shall cease and determine with the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

(No. 107.]

An act to authorizing the commissioners of Jackson county to issue bonds.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That in order to liquidate the liabilites of the county of Jrckson the commissioners of said county are authorized to issue coupon bonds, not exceeding in amount the sum of five thousand dollars, in donations, not less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. The said bonds shall bear date from the first of July, 1869, and shall run for the years, with interest from date, with the privilege to redeem said bonds at the expiration of five years, and shall bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable semi annually; Provided, That no bonds authorized by this act shall be issued until after an election ta be held in said county, under the direction of the county commissioners, in which election a majority of the votes of said county, shall be in favor of the issuing of such bonds for the purpose herein specified.

Sec. 3 This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April. A. D. 1869.

[No. 209.

An act to Charter the Louisburge Branch of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

Passed April, 8th 1869.]

Section 1. The General Assembly of Notrh Carolina do enact; That for the purpose of establishing a communication by Railroad at or near Henderson on the Raleigh and Gaston road, at or near Rocky Mount, on the Wilmington and Weldon road, via Louisburg, the following named persons be consituted a board of Canvassers, and empowered to solicit subscriptions in money or land for the stock of the Road, viz: W. J. B. Harper, L. B. N. Batile, and Over Cobb, Nashville; Major John Thomas, W E. Coppedge and Jefferson Stockes. Cedar Rock; Joseph J Davis, B T Ballard, D S Hill, W F Green and J C Wynne Louisburg; Captain Isaac I Young, W J Hawkins, Captain A B Andrews. S J Parham, J W Henderson.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of the said Bord Canvassers to open books of subscription at the various places of public resort in the counties of Nash and Fragklin, as well as in Edgecombe, Wake and Granville, at such places as may be deemed expedient, and for this purpose the Boad is hereby authorized to appoint as many intelligent and responsible agents or assistants as they may deem necesary. fully to canvass the counties, and known to the people the advantages of the road and the expediecy of subscribing for its ctocks.

Sec. 3: That the additonal capital of the company to be expended in the construction of the Louisburg Branch shall not exceed onemillion dollars, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and it is expressly provided that the money and property of the Louisburg Branch Road shall in no wise be held liable for the debts and engagements of the main stem of the Wilmington and Weldon Road nor shall the property of the said main stem Road be liable for the debts of the Lonisburg Branch Road.

Sec. 4. That when lands instead of money shall be subscribed and taken by the company for stock or shares in the Branch Road. they shall not be valued at more that the State assessment for taxes.

Sec. 5. The President and Directors of the Willimington and Weldon Railroad, in the management of the Louisburg Branch Road, are hereby invested with all rights, privileges and immunities, and are made subject to all the restrictions whidh appertain to the main road under its charter and the general laws of the State; Provided, That additional Directors and officers to represent the Stock in Branch Road shall be elected in conformity with the charter and regulations of the Wilmington and Weldon Road.

Sec. 6. The Directors of the Road are hereby required, after survey, to begin the work of construction simulataneously at the two ends, and to prosecute the same with equal diligence, in order that road may be made useful to the whole people interested at the earliest date.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect from and after its ratification

Ratified the 12th day of April, 1869.

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CHRONIC DISEASES

OF THE

BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS,

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SUCH AS

Scrofula, and *all Scrofulous, Eruptive, Cataneous, Mercurial,* and *Syphilitic* affections, *Chronic Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Old Ulcers, Tetter, Salt Rheums;* also, *Chronic Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Costiveness, Nervous Headache, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Gleet, Gravel* and all diseases arising from IMPURITIES or POVERTY of the Blood, TORPIDITY of the Liver, DISEASES of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs, Debility of the Nervous System.

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june3-19-tf

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1000 LBS. BITTER ROOT,
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CHURCHILL & WHITESIDE,
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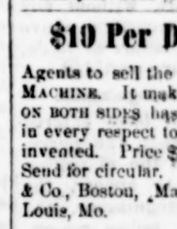

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Also a full supply of Confectioneries, which he will sell sheap for cash or barter.

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which neglected, will assuredly lead on to

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to enable the sufferer to fulfill the duties of life

IT MAY BE RELIED ON IN ALL CASES OF

Epiliptic Fits, Piles, Dropsy, Gravel and Kidney Complaints,

And all weakness arising from diseases that have been neglected or not properly cured.

It is also of great service in many Diseases peculiar to the

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And especially it is so at that Period termed a

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This medicine has been tried by thousands AND NEVER FOUND WANTING.

Under its influence the face will have the bloom of health, the eye its luster, the brain its power. If you are one of those who have violated the laws of health, and find as a result that your physical or mental powers are weakened and that you are unfit for the active duties of life, delay no longer, but try this remedy, for under its influence your system will recover. If you persevere in its use a sure cure is certain.

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These are the best family Pills for general use; they act freely on the Liver and Stomach, promote digestion, and cure all those symptoms common to Dyspepsia. They are

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I offer my service to all who decline applying to their regular Physician, and being familiar with the scientific use of all means of investigation and cures of disease, I guarantee to each patient careful consideration and skillful application of the necessary remedies to effect speedy relief. *Advice free*, and the strictest confidence observed in all cases.

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[No. 182.]

Proceedings in Criminal Cases.

CAPTER I.

When and by whom arrests may be made without process.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact as follows:

Section 1. By persons present at riot, &c.

Every person present at any riot, rout, affray or other breach of the peace, shall endeavor to suppress and prevent the same, and, if necessary for that purpose, shall arrest the offenders.

Sec. 2. Person summoned by any Judge, &c., to assist.

Every person summoned by an Judge, Justice, Sheriff, Coroner or Constable, to aid in suppressing any riot, rout, unlawful assembly, affray or other breach of the peace, or to arrest the persons engaged in the commission of such offenses, or to prevent the commission of any felony or larceny which may be threatened or begun, shall do so.

Sec. 3. Peace officers in case of a suspected felony or larceny.

Every Sheriff, Coroner, Constable, officer of police, or other officer entrusted with the care and preservation of the public peace, who shall know or have reasonable ground to believe that any felony or larceny has been committed, or that any dangerous wound has been given, and shall have reasonable ground to believe that any particular person is guilty, and shall apprehend that such person may escape if not immediately arrested, shall arrest him without warrant, and may summon all bystanders to aid in such arrest.

Sec. 4. All persons may break open doors to prevent a felony.

All persons are authorized to break open and enter a house to prevent a felony about to be committed therein.

Sec. 5. Who may break open doors to arrest a felon.

If a felony or larceny has been committed, or a dangerous wound has been given and there is reasonable ground to believe that the guilty person is concealed in a house, it shall be lawful for any Sheriff, Coroner, Constable or police officer, admittance having been demanded and denied, to break open the door and enter the house and arrest the person against whom there shall be such ground of belief.

Sec. 6. Persons in whose presence a felony, &c., is committed, may arrest a suspected offender.

Every person in whose presence a felony or larceny has been committed may arrest the person whom he knows or has reasonable ground to believe to be guilty of such offense, and it shall be the duty of every Sheriff, Coroner, Constable or officer of police, upon information to assist in such arrest.

Sec. 7. What to be done with persons arrested without warrant.

Every person arrested without warrant shall be either immediately taken before some Magistrate having jurisdiction to issue a warrant in the case; or else committed to the County prison, and as may be, taken before such Magistrate, who, on proper proof, shall issue a warrant and thereon proceed to act as may be required by law.

Sec. 8. Who may be outlawed, and how.

In all cases where any two Justices of the Peace, or any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, shall, on written affidavit, filed and retained by such Justice or judge, receive information that a felony has been committed by any person, and that such person flees from justice, conceals himself and evades arrest, and service of the usual process of the law, the said Judge, or the said two Justices, being Justices of the County wherein such person is supposed to lurk or conceal himself, are hereby empowered and required to issue proclamation against him, reciting his name, if known, and thereby requiring him forthwith to surrender himself; and also, when issued by any Judge, empowering and requiring the Sheriff of any County in the State in which such fugitive shall be, and when issued by two Justices, empowering and requiring the Sheriff of the County of said Justices, to take such power with him as he shall think fit and necessary for going in search and pursuit of, and effectually apprehending such fugitive from justice: which proclamation shall be published at the door of the Court House of any County in which such fugitive is supposed to lurk or conceal himself, and at such other places as the Judge or Justices shall direct; and if any person against whom proclamation hath been thus issued, continue to stay out, lurk and conceal himself, and do not immediately surrender himself, any citizen of the State may capture, arrest and bring him to justice, and in case of flight or resistance by him, after being called on and warned to surrender, may slay him without accusation or impeachment of any crime.

(Act 1866, ch. 62, p. 123.)

CHAPTER II.

Of proceedings to prevent the commission of crimes.

Section 1. Officers who are authorized to keep the peace.

The following magistrates shall have power to cause to be kept all laws made for the preservation of the public peace; and in the execution of that power, to require persons to give security to keep the peace, in the manner provided in this chapter namely:

The Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Superior Courts, the Judges of the Special Courts for the Cities of Wilmington and Newbern, and of any other Special Courts which may be hereafter created, the Justices of the Peace, the Mayors, Superintendents of Police or other chief officers of all Cities and Towns in this State.

Sec. 2. Complaint to Magistrates.

Whenever complaint shall be made in writing, and upon oath, to any such magistrate, that any person has threatened to commit any offence against the person or property of another, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to examine such complaint and any witnesses who may be produced, on oath, to reduce such examination to writing, and to cause the same to be subscribed by the parties so examined.

Sec. 3. When warrant to issue.

If it shall appear from such examination that there is just reason to fear the commission of any such offence by the person complained of, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to issue a warrant under his hand, with or without a seal reciting the complaint and commanding the officer to whom it is directed, forthwith to apprehend the person so complained of, and bring him before such magistrate, or some other magistrates authorized to issue such warrant.

Sec. 4. To whom the warrant shall be directed.

The warrant shall be directed to the Sheriff, Coroner, or any Constable, each of whom shall have power to execute the same within his County; and if no Sheriff, Coroner or Constable can conveniently be found, the warrant may be directed to any person whatever, who shall have power to execute the same within the County in which it is issued. No Justice of the Peace, or Mayor, or Superintendent of Police, or other chief officer of any city or Town, shall direct his warrant to any officer out side of the County of such Justice or Chief officer.

Sec. 5. Duty of Magistrates on return of warrant.

Upon the person complained of, being brought before the magistrate, he may be required to enter into a recognizance, payable to the State of North Carolina, in such sum, not exceeding one thousand dollars, as such magistrate shall direct, with one or more sufficient sureties to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the County in which the offense is charged to have been committed, and not to depart the same without leave, and in the meanwhile to keep the peace and be of good behavior towards all the people of this State, and particularly towards the person requiring such security.

Sec. 6. When party complained of, discharged or imprisoned.

If such recognizance shall be given, the party complained of shall be discharged; if such person shall fail to find such security, it shall be the duty of the magistrate to commit him to prison until he shall find the same, specifying in the mittimus, the cause of commitment and the sum in which such security was required.

Sec. 7. How discharged subsequently.

Any person committed for not finding sureties of the peace as above provided, may be discharged by any magistrate upon giving such security as was originally required of such person, or by a Justice of the Supreme Court or Judge of the Superior Court of the district, by giving such other security as may seem sufficient.

Sec. 8. Recognizance returned to Court.

Every recognizance taken pursuant to the foregoing provisions shall be transmitted by the magistrate taking the same to the next term of the Superior Court for the County in which the offence is charged to have been committed.

Sec. 9. Breach of the peace, &c., in presence of Magistrate or Court.

Every person who, in the presence of any magistrate above specified, or in the presence of any Court of record, shall make any affray, or threaten to kill or beat another, or to commit any offense against his person or property; and all persons who, in the presence of such magistrate or Court, shall contend with hot and angry words, may be ordered by such magistrate or Court, without any other proof, to give such security as above specified; and in case of failure so to do, may be committed as above provided.

Sec. 10. Proceedings on recognizance.

Every person who shall have entered into a recognizance to keep the peace, shall appear according to the obligation thereof; and if he fail to appear, the Court shall forfeit his recognizance, and order it to be prosecuted, unless reasonable excuse for his default be given.

Sec. 11. If complainant does not appear.

If the complainant does not appear, the party recognized shall be discharged, unless good cause be shown to the contrary. If the respective parties appear, the Court shall hear their allegations and proofs, and may either discharge the recognizance taken, or they may require a new recognizance, as the circumstances of the case may require, for such time as may appear necessary, not exceeding one year.

Sec. 12. Recognizance, when deemed broken.

No recognizance taken under this chapter shall be deemed to be broken except in the case provided for the tenth section, unless the principal in such recognizance be convicted of some offence amounting in judgment of law to a breach of such recognizance.

Sec. 13. Evidence of breach.

Whenever evidence of such conviction shall be produced in the court in which the recognizance is filed, it shall be the duty of such court to order the recognizance to be prosecuted, and the Solicitor of the District shall cause the proper proceedings to be thereupon taken.

Sec. 14. Costs in the discretion of the Court.

The costs in all cases arising under this chapter, except in those arising under sections ten and thirteen, shall be in the discretion of the Court, and, in case under those sections, shall be paid by the defendants upon a judgment against them.

CHAPTER III.

Of the arrest and examination of offenders; their commitment for trial, and letting them to bail

Sec. 1. What officers to act under this chapter.

The following persons respectively shall have power to issue process for the apprehension of persons charged with any offence, and to execute the powers and duties conferred in this chapter, namely; the Chief Justice and the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the State, the Judges of the Superior Courts, Judges of Special Criminal Courts, Justices of the Peace, Mayors of Cities, Superintendents of Police or other chief officers of incorporated Towns.

Sec. 2. Duty of Magistrate on complaint made:

Whenever complaint shall be made to any such Magistrate that a criminal offence has been committed within this State, or without this State and within the United States, and that a person charged therewith is in this State, it shall be the duty of such Magistrate to examine, on oath, the complainant and any witnesses who may be produced by him.

Sec. 3. Duty of Magistrate on examination.

If it shall appear from such examination that any criminal offence has been committed, the Magistrate shall issue a proper warrant under his hand, with or without seal, reciting the accusation and commanding the officer to whom it shall be directed forthwith to take the person accused of having committed such offence and to bring him before a Magistrate, to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 4. Where warrants to run.

Warrants issued by any Justice of the Supreme Court, or of a Special Criminal Court, may be executed in any part of the State; warrants issued by a Justice of the Peace, or by the chief officer of any city or incorporated town, in any part of the County of such Justice, or in which such city or town is situated, and on any river, bay or sound forming the boundary between that and some other County, and not elsewhere, unless endorsed as prescribed in the section next following.

Sec. 5. How warrants may be endorsed.

If the person against whom any warrant granted by any such Justice or chief officer of a City or Town shall be issued shall escape, or be in any other County, out of the jurisdiction of such Justice or chief officer, it shall be the duty of any Justice of the Peace or other Magistrate namen in the first section of this chapter within the County where such offender shall be suspected to be, upon proof of the handwriting of the Magistrate issuing the warrant, to endorse his name on the same, and thereupon the person or officer to whom the warrant was directed, or any officer of the County in which it was endorsed, to whom it may be delivered, may arrest the offender in that County.

Sec. 6. Magistrate not liable for endorsement.

No Magistrate shall be liable to any indictment, action for trespass or other action for having endorsed any warrant pursuant to the provisions of the last section, although it should afterward appear that such warrant was illegally or improperly issued.

Sec. 7. Duty of person arresting.

It shall be the duty of the officer arresting to take the person charged with the offence before some magistrate of the County in which the offence is charged to have been committed, or before any Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court.

Sec. 8. Duty, if offence be not capital, &c.

If the offence charged in the warrant be not punishable with death or by imprisonment in a State prison, such Magistrate may take from the person so arrested a recognizance with sufficient sureties for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court, to be held in the County where the offence shall be alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 9. Duty of Magistrate on bailing.

Such Magistrate shall certify on the warrant the fact of his having let the defendant to bail, and shall deliver the same, together with the recognizance taken by him, to the officer or other person having charge of the prisoner, who shall deliver the same, without unnecessary delay, to the Clerk of the Court in which such prisoner shall have been recognized to appear.

Sec. 10. If Magistrate refuse to bail, duty of officer in charge.

If such Magistrate refuse to let to bail the peeson so arrested, or it such person tail to give bail as above provided, the officer or person having him in charge shall take him before a Magistrate of the County in which the warrant was originally issued as hereinafter provided.

Sec. 11. The same, it offence capital, &c.

If the offence charged in the warrant be punishable with death, or with imprisonment in a State prison, the officer making the arrest shall convey the prisoner to the County where the warrant was originally issued, before some Magistrate thereof, or before a Judge of the Supreme or Superior Court, as in the next section prescribed.

Sec. 12. Before what Magistrate to be brought.

Persons arrested under any warrant issued for any offence shall, where no provision is otherwise made, be brought before the Magistrate who issued the warrant; or, if he be absent, or from any cause unable to try the case, before the nearest Magistrate in the same County; and the warrant, by virtue of which the arrest shall have been made, with a proper return endorsed thereon and signed by the officer or person making the arrest, shall be delivered to such Magistrate.

Sec. 13. Duty of Magistrate.

The Magistrate, before whom any such person shall be brought, shall proceed, as soon as may be, to examine the complainant, and the witnesses produced in support of the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the prisoner, in regard to the offence charged, and in regard to any other matters connected with such charge, which such Magistrate may deem pertinent.

Sec. 14. The same.

The Magistrate shall then proceed to examine the prisoner in relation to the offence charged. Such examinations shall not be on oath; and before it is commenced, the prisoner shall be informed of the charge made against him, and shall be allowed a reasonable time to send for and advise with counsel. If desired by the person arrested, his counsel shall be present during the examination of the complainant and the witnesses on the prosecution, and during the examination of the prisoner, and the prisoner, or his counsel, shall be allowed to cross-examine the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution.

Sec. 15. The same.

At the commencement of the examination, the prisoner shall be informed by the Magistrate that he is at liberty to refuse to answer any question that may be put to him, and that his refusal to answer shall not be used to his prejudice in any stage of the proceedings.

Sec. 16. Answers of prisoner to be reduced to writing.

The answers of the prisoner to the several interrogatories shall be reduced to writing by the Magistrate, or under his direction; they shall be read to the prisoner, who may correct or add to them; and, when made conformable to what he declares is the truth, shall be certified and signed by the Magistrate.

Sec. 17. Winesses to be examined.

After the examination of the prisoner is complete, his witnesses, if he have any, shall be sworn and examined, and he may have the assistance of counsel in such examination.

Sec. 18. Witnesses may be separated.

The witnesses, produced on the part either of the prisoner or of the prosecution, shall not be present at the examination of the prisoner; and while any witness is under examination, the Magistrate may exclude from the place in which such examination is had, all witnesses who have not been examined, and may cause the witnesses to be kept separate and prevented from conversing with each other, until they shall all have been examined.

Sec. 19. Testimony to be reduced to writing.

The evidence given by the several witnesses examined shall be reduced to writing by the Magistrate, or under his direction and shall be signed by the witnesses respectively.

Sec. 20. Duty of Magistrate.

If, upon examination of the whole matter, it shall appear to the Magistrate, either that no offence has been committed by any person, or that there is no probable cause for charging the prisoner therewith, he shall discharge such prisoner.

Sec. 21. The same.

If it shall appear that an offence has been committed, and there is no probable cause to believe the prisoner to be guilty thereof, the Magistrate shall bind by recognizances the prosecutor, and all the material witnesses against such prisoner, to appear and testify at the next term of the Superior Court for the county in which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

Sec. 22. Magistrates not compelled to examine prisoner for misdemeanor.

Nothing contained in the preceding section shall be construed to require any magistrate, before whom a prisoner charged with a misdemeanor shall be brought, to take the examination of such prisoner, except where such magistrate shall deem it material to do so, or where such examination shall be required by the prisoner

Sec. 23. Magistrate may commit witness.

Whenever such magistrate shall be satisfied by the proof that there is good reason to believe that any such witness will not fulfil the conditions of such recognizance unless security be required, he may order such witness to enter into a recognizance with such sureties as he shall deem meet for his appearance at such court.

Sec. 24. Refusal of witness to give recognizance.

If any witness so required to enter into a recognizance, either with or without sureties, shall refuse to comply with such order, it shall be the duty of such magistrate to commit him to prison, until he shall comply with such order, or be otherwise discharged according to law.

Sec. 25. Bail to be allowed, when.

If the offence with which the prisoner is charged be bailable, and the prisoner offer sufficient bail, such bail shall be taken and the prisoner discharged; if no bail be offered, or the offence be not bailable, the prisoner shall be committed to prison.

Sec. 26. Examinations to be certified.

All examinations and recognizances taken pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, shall be certified by the magistrate taking the same to the court at which the witnesses are bound to appear, on the first day of the sitting thereof; and the examination taken and subscribed as herein prescribed, may be used as evidence before the grand jury, and on the trial of the accused, provided he was present at the taking thereof, and had an opportunity to hear the same and to cross examine the deposing witness, if such witness be dead, or so ill as not to be able to travel, or by procurement or connivance of the defendent hath removed from the State, or is of unsound mind.

Sec. 27. Penalty on magistrate for failure.

If any magistrate shall refuse or neglect to return to the proper court, any such examination of recognizance by him taken, he may be compelled by rule of court, forthwith to return the same, and in case of disobedience of such rule, may be proceeded against by attachment, as for contempt of court, as provided for by law.

Sec 28. Magistrate may associate another.

It shall be lawful for any magistrate, to whom any complaint may be made, or before whom any prisoner may be brought as hereinbefore provided, to associate with himself any other magistrate of the same county; and the powers and duties herein mentioned, may be executed by two such magistrates so associated.

Sec. 29. Who may be let to bail.

Officers before whom persons charged with crime, but who have not been committed to prison by an authorized magistrate, shall be brought, shall have power to let to bail as follows:

1. Any Justice of the Supreme Court, or Judge of a Superior Court, or of a Special Criminal Court.
2. Any Justice of the Peace, or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated City or Town, in all cases of misdemeanor, and in all cases of felony not capital, and where the punishment cannot exceed five years imprisonment.

Sec. 30. Who may let to bail persons imprisoned on charge of crime.

Any Justice of the Supreme Court, or any Judge of a Superior Court, or of a Special Criminal Court, shall have power to let to bail persons charged with crime in all cases; any Justice of the Peace or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated City or Town, in all cases where the punishment is not capital, and where it cannot exceed imprisonment for five years in a State or County prison.

Sec. 31. Officers letting prisoners to bail to file recognizance.

Whenever any prisoner shall be let to bail by any officer under the preceding section such officer shall immediately cause the recognizance taken by him, to be filed with the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County, in which the party bailed was imprisoned.

Sec. 32. What the commitment shall state.

Every commitment to prison of a person charged with crime shall state:

1. The name of the person charged.
2. The character of the offense with which he is charged.
3. The name and office of the magistrate committing him.
4. The manner in which he may be discharged; if upon giving recognizance of bail, the amount of said recognizance; the conditions on the performance of which it shall be discharged and the magistrates before whom the bail may justify.
5. The Court before which the prisoner shall be sent for trial.

Sec. 33. To what jail prisoners to be committed.

All persons committed to prison before conviction shall be committed to the jail of County in which the examination is had, or to that of the County in which the offence is charged to have been committed: Provided, If the jails of these counties are unsafe or injurious to the health of the prisoners, the committing magistrate may commit to the jail of any other convenient county. And every Sheriff or Jailor to whose jail any person shall be committed by any Court or magistrate, of competent jurisdiction, shall receive such prisoner and give a receipt for him, and be bound for his safe keeping as prescribed by law.

Sec. 34. Of fugitives from justice in other States.

Any justice of the Supreme Court, or any Judge of the Superior Court, or of any Special Criminal Court, or any Justice of the Peace, or Mayor of any City or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated Town, on satisfactory information laid before him, that any fugitive in the State has committed, out of the State and within the United States, which, by the law of the State in which the offence was committed, be punishable either capitally or by imprisonment for one year or upwords in any State's prison, shall have full dower and authority, and are hereby required to issue a warrant for said fugitive and commit him to any jail within the State for the space of six months, unless sooner demanded by the public authorities of the State wherein the offence may have been committed, agreeable to the act of Congress in that case made and provided: if no demand be made in that time, the said fugitive shall be liberated, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

Sec. 35. Duty of the Magistrate, to report to the Governor.

Every magistrate committing any person under the next preceding section, shall keep a record of the whole proceedings before him, and immediately transmit a copy thereof to the Governor of this State for such action as he may deem fit therein under the law.

Sec. 36. Duty of the Governor in such case.

The Governor of this State shall immediately inform the Governor of the State or Territory in the which the crime is alleged to have been committed, or the President of the United States, if it be alleged to have been committed within the District of Columbia, of the proceedings had in such case.

Sec. 37. Duty of Sheriff or Jailor to obey order of the Governor.

Every Sheriff or Jailor, in whose custody any person committed, under section thirty-four of this act shall be upon the order of the Governor of this State, shall surrender him to the person named in such order, for that purpose.

Sec. 38. Of search warrants.

If any creditable witness shall prove upon oath before any Justice of the Peace or Mayor of any City, or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated Town, a reasonable cause to suspect that any person has in his possession, or on his premises, any property stolen, or any false or counterfeit coin resembling, or apparently intended to resemble, or pass for, any current coin of the United States, or of any other State, Prince or country, or any instrument, tool or engine whatsoever, adapted or intended for the counterfeiting of any such coin; or any false and counterfeit notes, bills or bonds of the United States or of the State of North Carolina, or of any other State or country; or any instrument, tool or engine whatsoever, adapted or intended for the counterfeiting of such note, bill or bond, it shall be lawful for such Justice, Mayor or Chief Magistrate of any incorporated Town, to grant a warrant, to be executed within the limits of his County or of the County in which such City or incorporated town is situated, to any proper officer, authorizing him to search for such property and to seize the same, and to arrest the person having in possession, or on whose premises may be found such stolen property, counterfeit coin, counterfeit notes, bills or bonds, or the instruments, tools or engines for making the same, and to bring them before any magistrate of competent jurisdiction to be dealt with according to law.

Sec. 39. Form of warrant and proceedings therein.

Such search warrant shall describe the article to be searched for, with reasonable certainty, and by whom the complaint is made, and in whose possession the article to be searched for supposed to be: it shall be made returnable as other criminal process as by law required to be, and the proceedings thereupon shall be as is required in other cases of criminal complaint.

Sec. 40. Of costs in proceedings before Justice, &c.

In all criminal complaints before Justices of the Supreme Court, Judges of the Superior Courts, Justices of the Peace and other magistrates having jurisdiction of such complaints, the officers entitled by law to receive fees for issuing or executing process, shall not be entitled to demand them in advance. Such officers shall endorse the amounts of their respective fees on every process issued or executed by them; and return the same to the court to which the same is returnable and the cost of all such preliminary proceedings shall be in the discretion of he Judge; and it shall be in his discretion, either not to allow costs or fees to any officer, or to impose them on the prosecutor, except in cases of conviction, when he may impose costs on the defendant, or on the County, or on the State, as to him shall seem just; and in all such cases the costs shall be as prescribed by law.

CHAPTER IV.

Of the final Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in Criminal Actions.

Sec. 1. Jurisdiction given.

Justices of the Peace shall have power to hear, try and determine, in the manner prescribed in this chapter, criminal actions, for the offenses hereinafter enumerated, committed under the circumstances stated.

Sec. 2. Assaults and batteries.

Assaults, and assaults and batteries where no deadly weapon was used, and no serious damage was done, and where the punishment imposed by law does not exceed fifty dollars fine or one months imprisonment.

Sec. 3. Indictable trespasses on real or personal property.

Indictable trespasses on real or personal property, when the punishment imposed by law does not exceed fifty dollars fine or one months imprisonment.

Sec. 4. Receiving stolen goods.

Receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen, when the value of the property received does not exceed five dollars.

Sec. 5. Offences punishable by penalty only.

Offences which are punishable only by a penalty of not over fifty dollars.

Sec. 6. What must appear to give jurisdiction.

But no Justice shall have final jurisdiction to determine any criminal action or proceeding for any offence whatever, unless it shall appear on the complaint, and upon proof before him:

1. That the offence was committed within his Township.
2. That the complaint is not made by collusion with the accused, and it is made by the party injured by the offence.
3. That it is made within six months after the commission of the alleged offence. The complaint shall be in writing, and under oath, but need not be in any particular form.

Sec. 7. In what case Justice shall not have jurisdiction.

If any one or more of the above requisites to his jurisdiction shall fail to be proved to the satisfaction of the Justice upon any hearing before him, or it shall appear to the Justice on the hearing of any complaint for an assault, or an assault and battery, that a deadly weapon was used, or that any serious damage was done, or that the offensive deserves a more severe or other punishment than it is within his jurisdiction to impose; or on the hearing of any complaint for an indictable trespass, that the damage by reason thereof, exceeding twenty-five dollars; or on hearing of any complaint for larceny, or for receiving stolen goods, that the value of the property stolen or received, exceeded five dollars; in such cases, the Justice shall desist from any final determination of the action or complaint, and either commit the accused to prison, or require from him a recognizance with sufficient sureties and in a sufficient amount for his appearance at the next term of the Superior Court of his County to answer the charge; he shall also bind the complainant and the witnesses over to appear in like manner and testify; and he shall return the papers with a statement of his proceedings to the Clerk of the Superior Court of his County, on or before the first day of the the next term of said Court.

Sec. 8. If no jury be asked for.

Where the Justice shall be satisfied by proof of all the facts necessary to give him jurisdiction, if no jury shall be asked for, he shall proceed to determine the case, and shall either acquit the accused or find him guilty, and sentence him to such punishment as the case may require, not to exceed in any case a fine of fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the County jail for one month.

Sec. 9. Jury to be allowed if asked for.

If either the complainant or the accused shall ask for it, the Justice having first the facts necessary to give him jurisdiction, shall allow a trial by jury, as is provided in civil actions before Justices of the Peace.

Sec. 10. What to be submitted to the jury.

In case a trial by jury shall be had, the Justice shall submit to the jury in each case, simply the case of the guilt or innocence of the accused of the offence charged, and shall enter the verdict on his docket and adjudge accordingly.

Sec. 10. Either party may appeal; trial then de novo.

Either the accused or the complainant may appeal from the sentence of the Justice of the Superior Court of the County. On such appeal being prayed the Justice shall recognize both the prosecutor and the accused, and all the material witnesses, to appear at the next term of the Court, in such sums as he shall think proper, and he may require the accused to give sureties for his appearance as aforesaid. In all cases of appeal the trial shall be anew, without prejudice from the former proceedings.

Sec. 12. Justice to send papers to Clerk; what his return to set forth.

In every case, whether an appeal shall be prayed or not, the Justice shall forthwith transmit to the Clerk of the Superior Court of the County all the papers in the case, together with a copy of his preliminary finding, of the verdict, if any, of his determination of the facts, if there shall have been no trial by jury, and of the sentence, in which shall be set forth all the facts found by him, as well as his finding on those which were alleged in the complaint, and which were found by him not to be proved.

Sec. 13. Copies to be furnished on request, and payment of fees.

He shall give to either party on request, and on payment of his lawful fee, a copy of the complaint and of his finding and sentence.

Sec. 14. Finding and sentence may be pleaded in bar of indictment.

Such finding and sentence may be pleaded in bar of any indictment subsequently found for the same offence.

Sec. 15. Justice to imprison if fine and costs not paid.

If the Justice shall sentence the party found by him to be guilty, to pay a fine and costs, and the same shall not be paid, the Justice shall commit the guilty person to the County prison until the same shall be paid, or until he shall be otherwise discharged according to law.

Sec. 16. If imprisoned, party to pay costs before discharge.

If the sentence be that the guilty person be imprisoned for a time certain and that he pay the costs, there shall be added to it that he shall remain in prison after the expiration of the fixed time for his imprisonment until the costs shall be paid, or he shall otherwise be discharged according to law.

Sec. 17. What commitment to set forth.

The commitment to the county prison shall set forth:

1. The name of the guilty person.
2. The nature of the offence of which he is convicted, and the date of the trial.
3. The period of his imprisonment.
4. It shall be directed to the sheriff of of the county, or to the keeper of the county jail, and shall direct him to keep the prisoner for the time stated, or until discharged by law.
5. The name of the Constable or other officer required to execute it.
6. It shall be signed by the Justice and be dated.

Sec. 18. What fees allowed Justices, &c.

Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Constables and other officers shall receive the same fees in criminal actions as are allowed in civil actions before Justices, when the amount claimed is less than one hundred dollars.

Sec. 19. Who to pay the costs.

The party convicted shall be always adjudged to pay the costs, and if the party charged be acquitted, the complainant shall be adjudged to pay the costs, and may be imprisoned for the non-payment thereof; in the case of an appeal the whole costs shall be paid in the discretion of the Judge of the Superior Court.

Sec. 20. When to take effect.

This act shall go into effect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 10th day of April, 1869.

[No. 194.]

An actto autorize the commissioners of Duplin county to levy a special tax for building and repairing public bidges in said county.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the Commissioners of Duplin county be authrized, in addition to the tax which they may have power to assess under the general revenue law of the State, to levy a special tax of one-tenth of one per cent on all the taxable property of said county, for the purpose of building, repairing and keeping up the public bridges in the same.

Sec. 2. That the sheriff of said county of Duplin be authorized and required to collect said tax, and account for the same to the county Treasurer in the same manner and under the like penalty as the other county taxes are now collected and accounted for by him.

Sec. 3. That the said tax, when collected, shall constitute a fund to be set apart for the purpose herein set forth.

Sec. 4. That this act shall be in force fromiand after its ratification.

Ratified the 1st day of April, A. D. 1869.

[No. 195.]

An act to authorize the County Commissioners of Wilkes county to levy and collect a special tax.

[Passed April 10th, 1869.

Section 1. The general Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the county commissioners of Wilkes County be and are hereby authorized to levy and collect, to meet necessary county expenses for the current fiscal year, a tax on all the property in said County, not to exceed two thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. The tax authorized by this act shall be levied, collected and accounted for in the same manner as other taxes.

Sec. 3. This act be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

[No. 196.]

An acts to lgalize and make valied all municipal elections held in this State during the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine.

Sect ion 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all municipal elections held in this State on the fourth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or on any other day of said year, previous to this date, shall be considered legal and valied to all intents and purposes, and all officers elected at any of said elections are declared perfectly elected by this act.

Sec. 2. This act shall take affect from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1869.

[No. 197.]

An act to authorize the County Commissioners of the County of Wayne to levy a special tax for County purposes.

[Passed April 10th, 1869.

Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That the County Commissioners of Wayne be, and they are hereby authorized, in addition to the taxes which they may have the power to assess, under the general revenue laws of the State, to levy a special tax to the amount of about three thousand dollars, on all the taxable property, privileges and franchises of the County, for the purpose of paying the necessary expenses of said County.

Sec. 2. The Sheriff of the County shall collect said special tax in like manner, and under the same liabilities and restrictions as are or may be imposed by law for collecting and accounting for other taxes, and shall pay over the same upon the orders of the County Commissioners, as they may authorize and direct.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified the 12th day of April, A. D. 1269.

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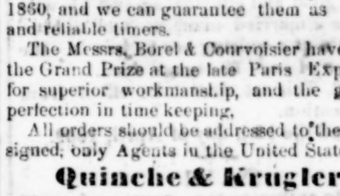

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E. REMINGTON & SONS, ILION, N. Y.
jan. 30-1y.

WANTED.
1000 lbs. Bitter Root,
1000 lbs. May Apple,
1000 lbs. Pocoon Root,
1000 lbs. Butterfly Root,
at JONES & BRYAN'S.
June 24-tf.

CARPENTERS TOOLS, consisting of Planes, Braces and Bitts, Squares, Hammers, Saws, Chisels, Augers, Gimlets, &c., for sale cheap by JAS. A. MILLER.
june 24tf.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS, in every Town and Village, to sell what every lady will purchase at sight. Address Miss WILLIAMS, 139 Fulton St., N. Y.
july 15-tf.

A FORTUNE IN ANY STATE—Rights for Sale—New patent article for every female. Sample $2. Address INVENTOR, P. N. Box 2,438, New York.
july 15-tf.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS,
ALBUMS,
CHROMOS.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,

Invite the attention of the Trade to their extensive assortment of the above, of their own publication, manufacture and importation. [illegible]

THE LANDS OF THE BIBLE.

[illegible]

CHROMOS.

[illegible]

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
Importers and Manufrs of Photographic Materials

Town Ordinances.

The Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton do ordain:

1. That all persons living within the incorporate limits of said town, liable by Law to work on the public road, Be and they are hereby required to work on the streets and roads in said Town six days in each year, or forfeit and pay to the Mayor 75 cents for each day that they may fail so to work, to be sued for and recovered as other taxes and fines are: Provided, that in the discretion of the Mayor, such work may be rendered by substitute.

2. That any person or persons who shall engage in any fight, riots, or unlawful assemblies, or who shall be guilty of unbecoming conduct or make use of unbecoming language or shall curse or swear to the annoyance of the citizens of said Town, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed twenty five dollars.

3. That if any person shall discharge any fire arms, except in case of actual necesity, or by permission of the Mayor within the following boundries, commencing, at Millers old Tan Yard, and then with the branch to where it croses Main street, then straight line east to Glaghorn Creek, then with said Creek to opposite the Male Academy, then a straight line to the begining. Shall pay a fine of one dollar for each such offence.

4. That any person or persons, who shall engage in driving, racing or runing horses through the streets, as to endanger life or property, shall be fined at the discretion of the Mayor not to exceed five dollars.

5. That any person or persons who shall allow his or their horses, mules or other dangerous animals to run at large through the streets, (drovers excepted) shall be fined one dollar for each such offence.

6. That any person or persons who shall obstruct any public street or side walk by placing thereon, any wood, timber or other thing, and allowing the same to remain more than twenty-four hours, shall pay a fine of one dollar for each day such obstruction shall remain.

7. That any grocer, Barkeeper, or other person engaged in the sale of spirituous liquors, shall sell or give away, any spirituous or malt liquors on the Sabbath day shall pay a fine of one dollar for each such offence.

8. That any person who shall ride or hitch any horse, or other animal upon any sidewalk in said Town shall pay for each offence one dollar.

9. That all persons residing within the limits of said town be and they are hereby required to return to the Mayor, on or before the 15th day of June, a full and complete list of all subjects of taxation under the ordinances, and upon failure to list the same shall be liable to pay a double tax.

10. That in default of the payment of any fine due for the violation of any of the Town Ordinances, the person or persons so defaulting may be imprisoned not more than thirty days, at the discretion of the Mayor. Provided, that they may be released at any time upon payment of the fine and costs.

11. That any person or persons, who shall retail spirituous Liquors within said incorporation, except those who obtain a regular license, shall pay a fine of twenty five dollars for each offence, one half recovered to go to the informer.

12. That these ordinances shall go into effect, ten days from day of publication.

13. That all persons having claims due them from the Town of Rutherfordton, be and they are hereby required, to present the same duly authenticated, before the Commissioners of said Town, to be audited and passed upon, before such claim shall be paid.

14. That the regular meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Rutherfordton, shall be on the first Thursday in each month.

15. That for the purpose of raising sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses and and for making repairs in said Town, the following tax be levied, and collected on the subjects of taxation mentioned below, viz:

Real and Personal Property (subject to exemption of two hundred dollars of household and kitchen furniture,)—15 cents on the $100.

Lawyers	$3.00
Physicians	3.00
Circus or Menagerie	25.00
Side Shows	5.00
Slight of hand performers	10.00
Magic Lanterns, Lecturers, or other exhibitions for pay	5.00
Itinerant Auctioneers	5.00
Silver Smiths and Jewelers	2.50
" Itinerant, "	5.00
Dentists resident	2.50
" Itinerant	5.00
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors	40.00
Balling Alleys	10.00
Dry Good Stores	5.00
Daguerrean or Photographic artists	5.00
Tailor shops	2.50
Blacksmith shops	2.50
Wagon and Carriage Shops	2.50
Cabinet Shops	2.50
Printing Offices	2.50
Insurance Agents, Life or Fire	2.50
Tan Yards	2.50
Hotels	2.50
Boot and Shoe Shops	2.50
Harness and Sadle Shops	2.50
Tin Shops	2.50
Every Dog, over 6 months old	.25
Every Itinerant retail dealer in Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, Guns, Tobacco, or Tin Ware, not the growth or manufacture of Rutherford County	3.00
Clerk of Superior Court	3.00
Register of Deeds	2.00
County Treasurer	2.00

16. That these ordinances are published and declared this 27th day of May 1869.

R. W. LOGAN, Mayor

Test:
A. D K. WALLACE, Town Clerk.

For Sale.

2 GOOD two-horse WAGONS; one new, one second-hand.
We will exchange them for Corn or Greenbacks at fair rates. Apply at THIS OFFICE.
42-tf.